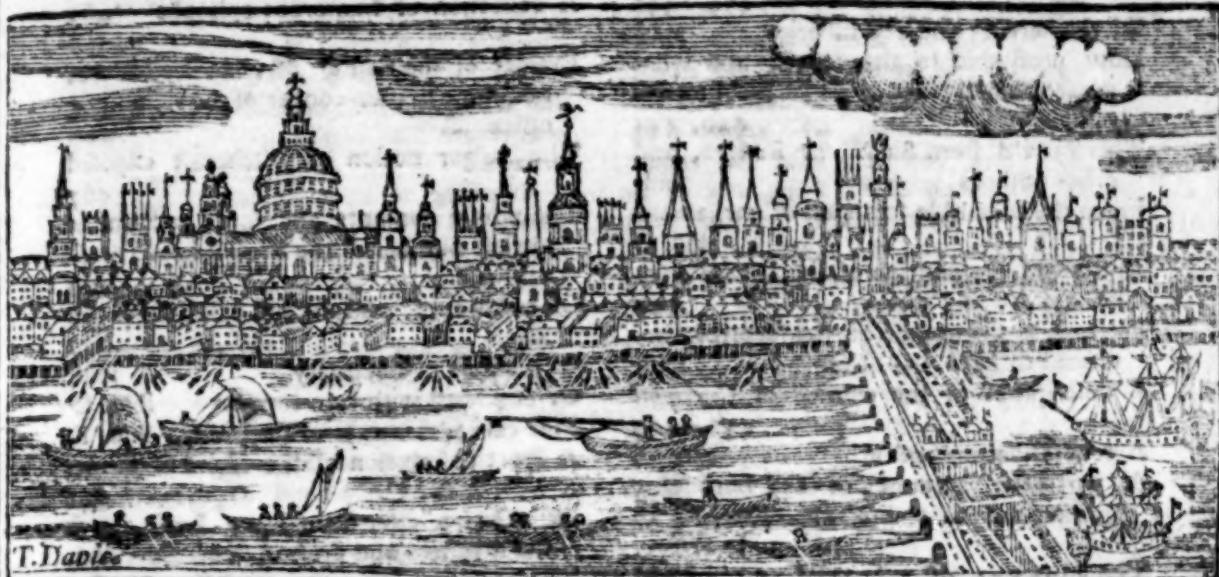


The LONDON MAGAZINE.



Or GENTLEMAN's Monthly Intelligencer.

For OCTOBER, 1749.

To be Continued. (Price Six-Pence each Month.)

Containing, (Greater Variety, and more in Quantity, than any Monthly Book of the same Price.)

I. An Account of a Pamphlet, intituled, <i>The Wealth of Great Britain in the Ocean, &c.</i> with many curious Observations on the Herring and Cod Fisheries.	XIV. Description of the Island of Rattan.
II. The JOURNAL of a Learned and Political CLUB, &c. continued: Containing the SPEECHES of <i>C. Livius Salinator</i> and <i>Servilius Priscus</i> , on the Motion for an Address.	XV. The Duty of Government.
III. Summary of the most important Affairs in last Session of Parliament, concluded.	XVI. Extract of a Letter from <i>Nova Scotia</i> .
IV. A State of the national Debt.	XVII. Medical Experiments of Electricity.
V. Produce of the sinking Fund.	XVIII. Of one born with two Tongues.
VI. A Collection of humorous Epitaphs.	XIX. POETRY: On the Death of Sir <i>Watkin Williams Wynne</i> ; on hearing Miss —— sing in the Fields; Advice to a Lady on the Death of her Lover; a <i>Calvinistical</i> Reflection; on seeing these Words on a Grave-Stone, <i>As I am, so shall thou be</i> ; the Conflict; on Miss <i>Jenny H——n</i> ; on Wishing; a Rebus Riddle; Ode to <i>Pytias</i> ; Panegyrick on a Louse; the Fond Shepherdess, set to Musick, &c.
VII. A Description of <i>Cornwall</i> .	XX. The MONTHLY CHRONOLOGER: Sessions at the <i>Old Bailey</i> ; Malefactors executed, &c. &c. &c.
VIII. Extract from the Case of Mr. Moore.	XXI. Promotions; Marriages and Births; Deaths; Bankrupts.
IX. Vulgar Notion of Witchcraft expos'd.	XXII. Prices of Stocks for each Day.
X. Character of Sir <i>Watkin Williams Wynne</i> .	XXIII. Monthly Bill of Mortality.
XI. Abstract of Free and candid Disquisitions relating to the Church of England.	XXIV. FOREIGN AFFAIRS.
XII. Account of the last Number of the Philosophical Transactions.	XXV. Catalogue of Books.
XIII. Extract of a Letter from <i>Gibraltar</i> .	

With a New and Correct MAP of CORNWALL, and a View of the North-West Prospect of the CITY of GLOUCESTER, curiously engrav'd on Copper.

MULTUM IN PARVO.

LONDON: Printed for R. BALDWIN, jun. at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row. Of whom may be had, compleat Sets from the Beginning to this Time, neatly Bound, or Stitch'd, or any single Month to complete Sets.

C O N T E N T S.

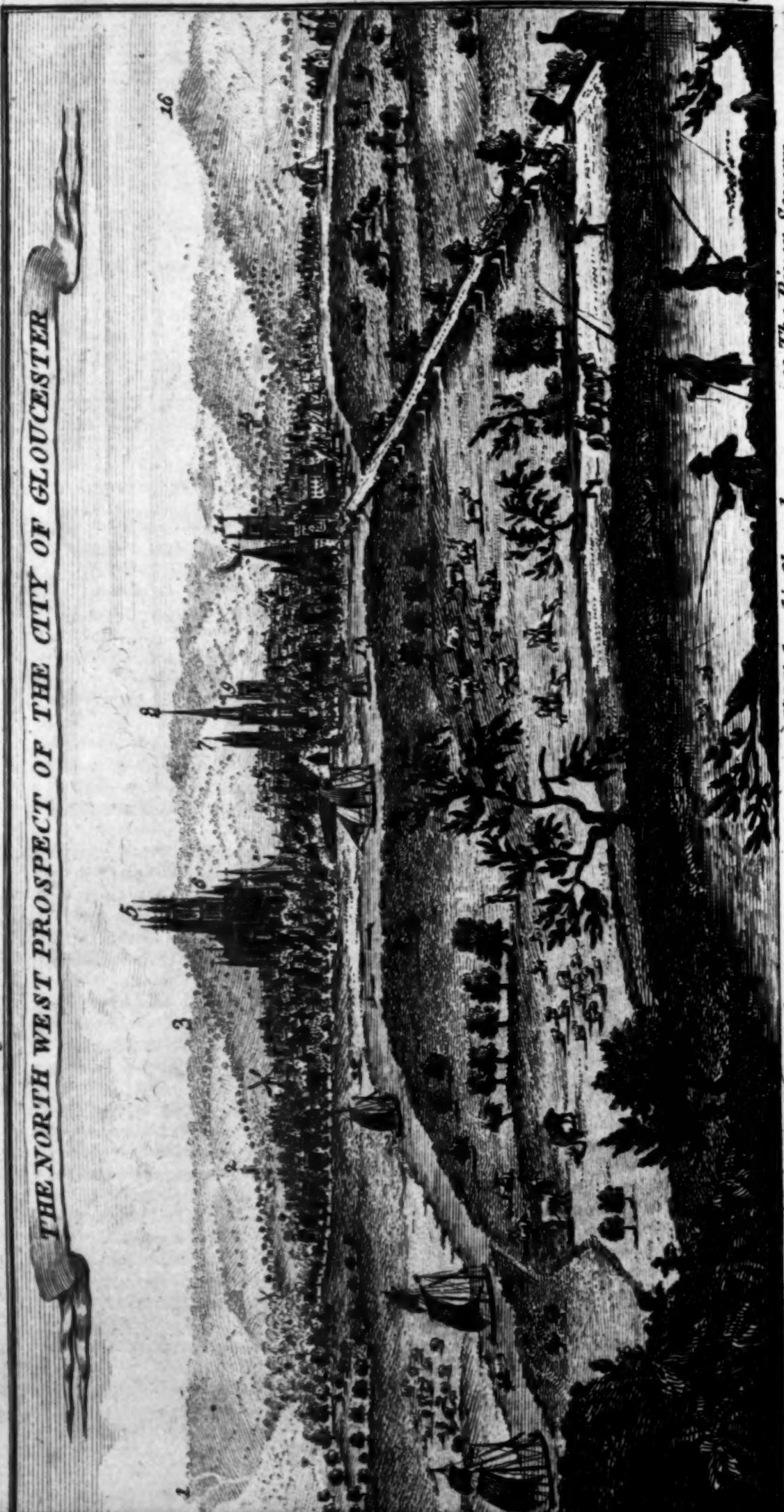
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A D V E R T I S E M E N T.

All Sorts of ALMANACKS for the Year 1750, will be published together at
STATIONERS-HALL, on Tuesday, November 28, 1749.

Sold by R. Baldwin Junr. at the Rose in Pater-Noster-Row.

THE NORTH WEST PROSPECT OF THE CITY OF GLOUCESTER



1. Oxford Road to London.	5. The Cathedral.	9. St. Michael's Church.	13. The River Severn.
2. Barnwood Church.	6. St. John the Baptist's Church.	10. St. Bartholomew's Hospital.	14. St. Mary de Crypt Church.
3. Abingdon Road to London.	7. Tiverton Tower.	11. The Glaze House.	15. Robin Hood's Hill.
4. St. Michael's Church.	8. Tiverton Tower.	12. The West Gate Bridge.	17. The Ruins of Tamaris Abbey.



THE
LONDON MAGAZINE.
OCTOBER, 1749.

The Subject of the following Letter seems of so much Moment, that we don't doubt of its being acceptable to most of our Readers.

*Others may traffick, if they please :
Britain, fair daughter of the seas,
Is born for trade ; to plough her field,
the wave ;
And reap the growth of every coast ;
A speck of land ; but let her boast,
Gods gave the world, when they the
waters gave.
Trade once extinguish'd, Britain's sun,
Is gone out too ; his race is run ;
He shines in vain ; her isle's an isle in-
deed ;
A spot too small to be o'ercome :
Ah dreadful safety ! wretched doom !
No foe will conquer, what no foe can
feed.*

Dr. Young's NAVAL LYRIC.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

AS the nation is oppres'd with a most heavy debt; still groaning under the weight of taxes ; and our neighbours round are employing every artifice, and exerting their utmost endeavours, to rival us in our *trade* and *manufactures* ; it is highly incumbent on us, if we have the least spark of wisdom left, to rouze all our faculties ; and to attempt, not only to recover all such branches of our *long-envied commerce* as may be impair'd, but likewise to strike out any new tracks which may offer for that very salutary purpose ; and have those in the greatest veneration, who devote their whole attention, and turn their most serious thoughts, to the finding out of such tracks. When a family is injured in point of fortune, prudence calls upon them to try every ex-

pedient which may contribute to retrieve it : 'Tis exactly the same with nations, as with individuals.

These reflections are by way of prelude to the commendation of a pamphlet just publish'd, entitled, *The wealth of Great Britain in the ocean, &c.* This pamphlet is **A** not the motley offspring of a needy writer, or tricking schemist ; nor suddenly huddled together at the solicitation of some mercenary bookseller, by all whom the publick are too often impos'd upon ; but drawn up (as I am positively assur'd) from the materials of a well-known, and very intelligent gentleman concerned in *trade*, whose name implies *probity*, and whose noblest ambition is to serve his native country.

This gentleman being sensible, that in the multitude of counsellors there is wisdom, collected all the books, pamphlets, and MSS. possible, on the *berring and cod fisheries*. By means of his extracts from those several pieces, the curious reader is agreeably entertain'd with the history of the *berring fishery*, from the earliest light's which cou'd be procur'd, down to the present time. It appears in the course of these most interesting researches, that our immortal *Edward III.* seems to have been the first *English* prince, who fram'd the wisest and most copious laws with regard to the *berring fishery*, the famous *statute of berrings* being enacted under that monarch : And a remarkable circumstance is, the sagacious institutions laid down by him, in that particular, were the ground-work whereon the *Dutch*, so many years after, built their renown'd *berring fishery* ; and from which they have reap'd no less pecuniary profit, and infinitely greater solid advantages, than the *Spaniards* from their boasted *Peruvian mines*.

But as it was not sufficient, barely to give a history of this *fishery*, with the many revolutions it has undergone among us,

October, 1749.

K k k 2

in different ages ; the encouragement (by charters pecuniary grants, &c.) it has met with at intervals, from the crown or legislature ; and the certain cause of our mis-carriage, hitherto, in so very important a trade ; this gentleman has also been vastly diligent and accurate in his inquiries, with regard to the most proper methods of carrying on this branch of commerce, to the greatest advantage. Here then we are inform'd of every essential particular concerning the fishing vessels ; the seasons when, and the parts of the ocean where, this fishery is undertaken with most success ; the best way of curing herrings, and the countries which are the fittest markets, for vending what may be catch'd. As the Dutch have the greatest experience in this fishery, they therefore are proposed as our chief models. But as it may not be proper for us to quarrel with that people, strong reasons are generously offer'd, (by way of introduction to the pamphlet) why we shou'd rather divide this fishery with that nation of bees.

I must farther observe, that the account of this fishery and the manner of carrying it on, was not collected merely from books ; the gentleman in question, who is indefatigable in his pursuit after every thing useful, having also procur'd many living witnesses, of undoubted veracity and consummate experience in these matters ; some of whom appear'd last sessions before a committee of the *House of Commons* ; and the result of the informations given in by those witnesses, is also insert'd in this pamphlet.

Previous to the examination of those witnesses, is exhibited an exact state of the Dutch berring-fishery, and the manner of conducting it last year, [1748.] Next comes a petition, which was signed by a very considerable number of merchants of the greatest figure in London ; and presented the 11th of last May, to parliament. This was follow'd by a bill, which went so far in the *House of Commons* last sessions, as to be committed. (See p. 409, 410.) Both the petition and bill are introduced in the pamphlet. The reader is then entertain'd with some particulars concerning this fishery as carried on by the French ; after which comes a general account of this fishery, with various other curious and interesting matters, relative to that subject ; the whole concluding with a plan, for recovering the British berring and cod fishery ; (which see, p. 423.)

What I have here given is a faint and imperfect sketch, of the numberless interesting particulars contained in this pamphlet, which has this peculiar merit, that the greatest part of it was thought worthy the most serious deliberation of some members of the *House of Commons*, in their legislative capacity, last winter. The world has,

indeed, been so frequently misled by knavish or chimerical projectors, that 'tis no wonder it shou'd be on its guard, when ever any thing of this kind is started ; but to argue against all projects in general, (because great numbers have been stupid or fallacious) would be equally unjust, as to affirm that there is no such thing as *true religion*, merely because too many enthusiasts or impostors, have abused that first gift of heaven.

That this project has nothing roman-tick or *Utopian* in it ; nothing allied to the researches after that bubble the *philosopher's-stone*, or any of its airy brethren, is further evident from the substantial, the prodigious advantages which the Dutch have gain'd, and still gain by it. Justly has it been consider'd by many, as the grand column on which their industrious state is fix'd : And, a circumstance we ought to blush at, is ; this berring-fishery, which brings in almost incredible sums (Sir *Walter Raleigh* making the yearly amount above two millions *Sterling* ; and some writers more) is carried on by foreigners on our own coasts. No one is ignorant of the great fertility of our island ; but every one is not appriz'd of the vast fruitfulness of the liquid (if I may be allow'd this epithet) *Garden*, which providence has thrown round us. Strongly to excite our countrymen, not to neglect (so shamefully,) any longer, the use which ought to be made of this mighty blessing, is the sole end in publishing this remarkable performance.

This branch of commerce deserves more immediately our regard, as it compizes every advantage which could be wish'd for by a trading kingdom. Many articles of trade are the destruction of the individuals who constitute the bulk of it, and prove fatal to the nation by whom it is carried on ; such as the rich *Spanish* mines in *America*, and the nation to whom the produce of them is consign'd ; the rulers of which kingdom enslave the common people, and enrich other countries only, (if we except what they themselves extort :) Whereas from the *berring and cod fisheries*, arise every benefit which a sagacious people could be solicitous for, such as health, protection, glory, and riches, the most desirable of all sublunary enjoyments.

But from all that has been related above, the reader, (as was hinted,) will have only a very imperfect idea of the numberless emoluments which must necessarily accrue to the *British islands*, from a proper pursuit of this trade. The perusal of this pamphlet must therefore fire every true lover of his country with ardor ; and make him anxious till the scheme proposed in it takes place.

" — The

—“ The main bulk and mass of herrings (says the pamphlet, (1) pag. 20, 21) from whence the Dutch raise so many millions yearly, which enrich so many other countries, and likewise their own people, proceedeth from our seas and islands ; and the return of the commodities and coin, they bring home, in exchange for fish, and A other things, are so huge, as wou'd require a large discourse apart ; and all the amends they make us, is, they beat us out of our trade, in all parts, with our own commodities.” The same great author had before declared in the pamphlet, (2) “ That fishermen are of the greatest use to a country, 1. For taking God's blessing out of the sea, to enrich the realm, which otherwise we lose. 2. For setting all kinds of people (the young, the old, the lame, &c.) to work. 3. For making plenty and cheapness in the realm. 4. For increasing ships to make the land powerful. 5. For a continual nursery for breeding mariners. 6. For enriching the royal coffers, by means of merchandizes, in return for berring and other fish.” Sir Walter Raleigh gives us afterwards the very remarkable words following : “ To our sea-coasts only, God has sent and given these great blessings, and multitude of riches for us to take, howsoever it has been neglected, to the hurt of these kingdoms, that any nation should carry thereout, such great masses of money D yearly, for fish taken in our seas ; and part of them sold again to us, which must needs be a great dishonour to this nation.”

Another most sagacious writer, quoted also in our pamphlet (3) says that : “ According to the valuation of the produce of the berring fishery, [three millions of pounds sterl^ling per annum,] this fishery alone amounts to more, than either the whole manufactures and commodities of England apart ; or the whole manufactures of France apart, and consequently to more than the whole plate, and annual production of Spain consider'd apart.—The fishing therefore being added to all the rest of the manufactures of Holland, both woollen and linen, and to the greatness of its East-India trade, doth F unavoidably cause a super-balance upon Holland, more than upon any state of Europe besides, nay even near to the double ; and by this means, a super-balance also of stock and strength at sea proportionably.” Hence this writer concludes, that the fishing is the very goal or prize of trade, and the very prize of the dominion of the sea ; and that thing singly, which whosoever G gains makes himself master of both these.”

(1) From Sir Walter Raleigh. (2) Page 18, 19. (3) The pamphlet, p. 22, 23. This writer is Dr. Benjamin Worsley, secretary to the council of trade and plantations, under Charles II. (I believe.) (4) The pamphlet, p. 25. (5) Suppos'd a naval officer, and to have writ in the last century. (6) The pamphlet, p. 32. (7) The pamphlet, p. 34. (8) The 23 and 24 of Charles II.

This pamphlet contains also some very judicious observations, made by one Mr. Andrew Yarrington. “ In his opinion there (4) ought to be a sea-faring or fishing city, established somewhere, and endowed with great immunities ; because this will draw numbers of inhabitants, and is rightly calculated for the enterprize of fishing.” Another intelligent writer, (Sir John Burroughs) (5) who has favour'd us with his thoughts on this important subject, employs the remarkable words following :—“ It maketh much to the shame and ignominy of this nation, that God and nature offering us so great a treasure, even at our own doors, we do notwithstanding neglect the benefit thereof, and by paying money to strangers, for the fish of our own seas, impoverish ourselves to make them rich ; insomuch that, for want of care and industry in this particular, 225 fisher-towns are decay'd, and reduced to extreme poverty :” (6) He says afterwards, —“ Considering therefore, that the kings of England, by immemorial prescription, continual usage and possession, the acknowledgment of all our neighbour states, and the municipal laws of the kingdom, have ever held the sovereign lordship of the seas of England ; and that unto his majesty, by reason of such sovereignty, the supreme command and jurisdiction over the passage, and fishing in the same rightfully appertaineth : Considering also the natural site of those our seas, which interpose themselves between the great nothern commerce, and of the east, west and southern climes ; and withal the infinite commodities which, by fishing, in the same is daily made, it cannot be doubted but that his majesty, by means of his own wisdom and virtue, and by the industry of his own subjects, may easily without injustice to any prince or person whatsoever, be made the greatest monarch for command and wealth ; and his people the most opulent and flourishing nation in the world.” (7)

But as the gentleman to whom we owe this pamphlet, did not think the greatest private authorities sufficient, he also takes notice, of the strong light in which parliaments have consider'd this fishery ; and gives us the preamble to one of the acts, (8) for establishing a royal fishery in this kingdom, which runs thus :—Whereas the publick honour, wealth, and safety of this realm, as well in the maintenance of trade, and support of navigation, as in many other respects,

respects, doth in a high degree depend upon the improvement, and encouragement of the fishery, be it therefore enacted, (9) &c.

But the numberless benefits which will arise to this nation, from the due establishment of this fishery, cannot be more emphatically set forth, than in the petition of the London merchants hinted at above : The British berring and (10) island cod fisheries, —say the petitioners, if established on right principles, conducted with skill and integrity, and powerfully supported, is capable of answering every beneficial purpose that can be proposed by any new scheme of commerce. The civilizing his majesty's Highland subjects, the increasing the vent of our staple manufactures, the multiplying of seamen, the employing a vast number of industrious, and otherwise helpless poor, lessening the parochial encumbrances, easing the publick taxes, and improving the national wealth. (11)

That therefore the great plan here proposed, may take place as speedily as possible, is the ardent wish of,

SIR,

Carum, Sept. 27, 1749. Your humble Servant,

PISCATOR.

EPGRAM, to the Author of the SURPRISE, inscribed to Miss —— of Gloucester, inserted in the LONDON MAGAZINE of last Month, p. 427.

A Nymph unequall'd ! surely, Sir, you sport, or ——
But hold ! —— Your pardon, —— I forgot Miss P——r.

Gloucester, Oct. 23.

A DESCRIPTION of the County of CORNWALL. (See the New and Correct Map annexed.)

CORNWALL, anciently *Cornubia*, so call'd from its growing smaller and smaller, in the form of a horn, and so thrusting itself into the sea, has part of the *Atlantick* on the W. the *British Channel* on the S. *Bristol Channel* on the N. and *Devonshire* on the E. from which it is divided by the river *Tamer*. As in all other parts it is wash'd by the sea, it may not improperly be deem'd a peninsula. It is about 70 miles long from E. to W. and its greatest breadth on the borders of *Devonshire*, is about 40 miles : From thence it grows narrower and narrower, being indented much by the sea, so that the narrowest part is not above 4 or 5 ; but its circumference, by reason of its several promontories, makes about 230 miles. It is divided into 9 hundreds, contains about 960,000 acres, and above 25,000 houses,

has 171 parishes, and 27 market-towns, 21 of which send each 2 members to parliament, viz. *Launceston*, *Leskard*, *Lezwithiel*, *Truro*, *Bodmin*, *Helford*, *Salath*, *Camelford*, *Wesloe*, *Grampound*, *Eastloe*, *Pawry*, *Tregony*, *Bossey*, *St. Ives*, *Forwey*, *St. Germans*, *St. Michael*, *Newport*, *St. Maws*, and *Kellington* ; so that, with the 2 knights of the shire, this county sends 44 members to parliament, which are more than are sent by any other county. It has 6 castles, 9 parks and 32 bridges. The air of this county is sharp, but healthful ; the ground generally hilly, and more inclin'd to barrenness than fertility ; but the valleys, and parts adjacent to the sea, B and the inclosures near the towns, are more fertile, producing good crops of corn, and grazing large numbers of cattle. There is great store of game, both for the hawk, and the hound ; and the seas and rivers are plentifully stock'd with many sorts of fish and fowl. Their chief fish are pilchards, of which they make great profit.

C The manner of curing them, &c. shall be in our next. Here are quarries of stone and slate, and several sorts of marble, which yield the inhabitants considerable profit. Here are also found transparent stones, call'd *Cornish diamonds* ; they are found in clusters, all rising to a point. Cornwall abounds also with copper and tin ore, and here is a mineral call'd mundick, from which some pretend the copper is drawn ; but that is a mistake, they being two distinct things. Copper is an ore of itself, and has been sometimes found malleable : Several attempts have been made to fix mundick into a body, and all to no effect. But what this county is chiefly famous for, is its tin, to encourage and promote the working of which, the tinner's have been for many ages incorporated under ancient laws and great privileges, in four divisions, in each of which stannary courts are held ; and upon extraordinary emergencies, parliaments of the whole society are assembled under the lord-warden of the stannaries. Of the progress of tin, from the ore to the black, we shall give some account in our next. The eldest sons of our kings, are dukes of Cornwall by birth. The boroughs, market-towns, and other places of note are as follows.

1. The *Lands-End*, the most western part of the county, a famous promontory, supposed anciently to have reached farther into the sea. Veins of lead and copper appear at low water in the rocks.

2. *St. Burians*, 5 miles E. from the *Lands-End*, an independent deanery, held in *Commendam* by the bishop of *Exeter*, from whom there lies no appeal but to the king.



6°

30

British Statute Miles 69 to a Degree.

124 8 12 16 20

*The Bearing & Distance of these Isles
may be readily known, they being Drawn
to the same Scale with the rest of the Map,
and inserted here to prevent too great a
contraction of the County.* —

ISLES
of
SCILLY.

Longit. 4 W. from London

30

70

51

Explanation

- ★ Borough Towns with Members they send to
- ★ Market Towns.
- Great or Direct Post
- Principal Cross Roads
- Cross Roads.
- ▲ Parishes or Villages.
- Parks.

A detailed historical map of the southwest coast of England, specifically the area around Cornwall and the Isles of Scilly. The map shows various towns, landmarks, and coastal features. Key locations labeled include St. Ives Bay, Bodmin I., Illugan, Redruth, St. Agnes, Truroe, Key, Treg, Philligh, St. Ives, Zenor, Lelant, Phillack, Guinear, Sthians, Penryn, Falmouth, Constanton, Mannan, Helstone, Germoe, Guendron, Godolaike, Hills, Mongan, Trelovarren, Cury, St. Martin, St. Kevern, Gunwallo, Mullion, Runnelstone, Gull Rock, and the Isles of Scilly. The map is oriented with a compass rose showing North and South.

Explanation
is with the Number of
send to Parliament by Stars.

Post Roads.

Roads.

Villages.



5°

30°

51°



5° Longitude W. from London.

king directly. The parishes of *Sennan* and *St. Leven* are under its jurisdiction.

3. *Biscaw-woune*, or *Boscarwen*, not far from *St. Burians*, where 19 stones stand in a circle, about 12 foot from one another, and a much larger one in the center, suppos'd to be an ancient sepulchral monument.

4. *Penzance*, N. E. of *St. Burians*, a small town with a market on *Thursdays*, and a good trade. Near this place was the remarkable stone *Maen-Amber*, or the stone of *Ambrofus*, being a great rock upon some lesser, and so equally poised, that it might be moved with one's finger: It was thrown down in the late civil war, but not without great labour. *St. Maderns-Wells* are in this parish, whose waters, by drinking and bathing, have perform'd great cures.

5. *Mount's-Bay*, lying S. of *Penzance*, so call'd from a high rock in it, named *St. Michael's Mount*, which is encompassed by the sea when the tide is in. In the rocks along this coast build the *Cornish* choughs, with red bills and feet: They are very thievish when tame, and sometimes set houses on fire.

6. *Mousehole*, a little market town on *Mount's-bay*.

7. *Market-Jew*, 4 miles E. of *Penzance*, has a market on *Thursdays*.

8. *Godolcan*, now *Godolphin*, E. of *Market-Jew*, a hill famous for tin mines, and giving name to the antient and noble family of *Godolphin*, who were lords of it in the conqueror's time.

9. *Helston*, 10 miles S. E. of *Market-Jew*, is govern'd by a mayor, 4 aldermen, &c. and has a market on *Saturdays*. Here is a large church, with a high steeple that serves as a sea mark, a spacious market-house, and a *Guild-ball*. Near this place is a large body of fresh water, call'd the *Loose-Pool*, which sometimes rises so prodigiously after a wet season, that it stops the mills of *Helston* from working; but then to remedy this inconvenience, the mayor of this town has a right, upon carrying 3 half pence to the proprietor of *Penrose*, the lands adjoining, to demand that the bar of sand between the *Loose-Pool* and the sea may be cut thro' for draining it off into the ocean; which done, the bar is presently fill'd up again. In this pool are found great quantities of exceeding fine trout, and in the proper seasons are taken out of it great numbers of teal, mallards, ducks, &c.

10. *Falmouth*, about 9 miles N. E. of *Helston*, the most populous town in the county, and noted for an excellent harbour, large enough to contain the royal navy, and safe against all winds by its creeks. At

the entrance there's on one side a high rock with the castle of *Pendennis*, one of the largest in *England*, which has always a garison: On the other side it is guarded by the castle of *St. Maws*. *Falmouth* is a corporation by itself, with a market on *Thursdays*, and gives title of viscount to the family of *Boscarwen*. Adjoining to the town is *Arwinnaek*, the seat of the late *Killigrews*, belonging to which is a very pleasant walk, now made a rope-walk of, and is undoubtedly the best and most agreeable of the kind in *England*.

11. *St. Maws*, an antient borough, situate within the harbour of *Falmouth*, and opposite to it. It has a castle well mounted with guns, drives a good trade in fish, is govern'd by a portreeve, and has a great market or fair on the *Friday* after *St. Luke's day*.

12. *Tregony*, 10 miles N. E. of *Falmouth*, a small corporation town, govern'd by a mayor, recorder, and 8 capital burgesses; it trades chiefly in making serges, and has a market on *Saturdays*.

13. *Grampound*, 4 miles N. of *Tregony*, is a borough by prescription, and of great antiquity, govern'd by a mayor, recorder, &c. and has a market on *Tuesdays*.

14. *Truro*, 6 miles W. of *Tregony*, is very antient, and one of the best built towns in the county, govern'd by a mayor, recorder, and 24 capital burgesses. It is large, and has markets on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*. 'Tis almost encompassed with two streams, that run into *Falmouth* haven, after joining at the end of the town, where there's a good key for vessels of a considerable burden.

15. *Redruth*, a market town, about 8 miles S. W. of *Truro*. Near it is an old castle, under whose walls have been found some gold coins, but the impression so imperfect, that 'tis uncertain to whom we should ascribe them.

16. *St. Michael*, 8 miles N. of *Truro*, a borough by prescription, and one of the oldest in the county, once considerable, but now a mean village, and yet continues to send 2 members to parliament.

17. *Penryn*, about 4 miles N. W. of *Falmouth*, an antient borough by prescription, govern'd by a mayor, recorder, &c. and has markets on *Wednesdays* and *Saturdays*. It is large, well built, and so mix'd with gardens and orchards, that it looks as if it stood in a wood. 'Tis well water'd with rivulets, and has an arm of the sea on each side, with a good custom-house, and key, to which vessels of 100 ton come up. Their chief trade is in pilchard fishing.

18. *Fowey*, about 12 miles N. E. of *Grampound*, an antient borough by prescription, govern'd

govern'd by a mayor, &c. with a market on Saturdays. 'Tis rich and populous, and enjoys a good trade; and the harbour is commodious, capable of the largest ships, and commanded by 2 castles.

19. *Leftwithiel*, about 7 miles N. of *Fowey*, situate on an easy descent among hills, in a good foil, watered with the *Tay*, abounding with fish, which brought up small vessels from *Fowey* till it was choaked with sand. The lord warden of the stannaries has a court, prison and officers here for stamping of tin. Its chief trade is the woollen manufacture, and it has a market on Fridays.

20. *Leskard*, about 11 miles N. E. of *Leftwithiel*, a very antient borough, govern'd by a mayor, recorder, 8 aldermen, a town-clerk, &c. It is large and populous, stands on a hill, and has a good trade, especially in yarn, boots, shoes, and other leathern wares, and a considerable market on Saturdays. It is encompass'd with woods, and commons, that feed multitudes of sheep, and are much used for horse-races.

21. *Bodmin*, 6 miles N. W. of *Leftwithiel*, has a mayor, town-clerk, 10 aldermen, 24 common-council men, and a plentiful market on Saturday. It is near a mile long, pleasantly situate between 2 hills, and in an air so wholesome, that the inhabitants generally live to a great age. There are certain stones near it, call'd *Wring-Cheese* and the *Hurlers*, supposed to be trophies, or rather the funeral monuments of the antient Britons.

22. *Wesloe*, so call'd from the river *Loe*, on which it stands, about 8 miles E. of *Fowey*, is govern'd by a mayor and burgesses, and has a market on Saturdays.

23. *Eosloe*, on the other side of the river, join'd to *Wesloe* by a bridge of 15 arches. The river is navigable for vessels of 100 ton. This town is also govern'd by a mayor and burgesses, and sends 2 members to parliament, as *Wesloe* likewise does, and has also a market on Saturdays.

24. *St. Germans*, about 6 miles E. consisting now only of a few fishermens cottages, and yet is govern'd by a portreeve, F sends 2 members to parliament, and has a small market on Fridays. It has a large handsome church, and is the biggest parish in the county, being several miles round, and containing 10 hamlets.

25. *Saltash*, about 4 miles E. of *St. Germans*, pleasantly situate on a rising hill, with a market on Tuesdays and Saturdays. G 'Tis one of the most antient boroughs in the county, and has a mayor, recorder and 10 aldermen. It enjoys several royalties, holds an admiralty court, and the inhabitants trade much in malt and beer.

26. *Kellington*, about 9 miles N. of *Saltash*, situate in a fruitful country, is a borough by prescription, govern'd by a mayor, has a market on Wednesdays, and trades in the woollen-manufacture.

A 27. *St. Ives*, about 8 miles N. E. of *Penzance*, a neat corporation town, and the people wealthy by shipping and the pilchard trade: It has markets on Wednesdays and Saturdays.

28. *St. Columbs*, a little town, about the same distance N. E. of *St. Michael*, with a market on Saturdays.

B 29. *Padstow*, 8 miles N. from *St. Columbs*, a small corporation, with a market on Saturdays, and a harbour convenient for trade with *Ireland*,

30. *Warebridge*, a market - town, a little S. E. of *Padstow*.

C 31. *Camelford*, about 12 miles N. E. from *Padstow*, a small but ancient borough by prescription, govern'd by a mayor and capital burgesses, with a market on Fridays.

32. *Boffinay*, alias *Tintagel*, a little N. of the former, a small but very ancient borough near the *Bristol Channel*. 'Tis noted for the birth-place of king *Arthur*, and the remains of his castle.

33. *Stratton* lies far to the N. between the *Bristol Channel* and the river *Tamer*, is a small town, and has a market on Tuesdays.

D 34. *Launceston*, about 14 miles E. of *Camelford*, reckoned the chief town of the county, situate on the south side of the small river *Kensey*, 2 miles from its fall into the *Tamer*, on the descent of a hill, is populous, drives a good trade, and has a market on Thursdays and Saturdays. The county goal is kept and the assizes usually held here. It was anciently wall'd and had a strong castle, but now gone to ruin. It is govern'd by a mayor, recorder, 8 aldermen, &c. and has sent 2 members to parliament ever since the 23d. of *Edward I.* It has a church with a handsome high tower, and a fine statue of *Mary Magdalen*, to whom it is dedicated.

E 35. *Newport*, opposite to *Launceston*, on the other side of the *Kensey*, and situate on the side of a hill, being part of the king's demesnes claim'd a right of sending members to parliament in the reign of *Edward VI.* and has sent 2 ever since that time.

F Near the *Manacles* on the coast, are taken large quantities of conger eels, which, when wash'd and split, are hung up on stages erected for that purpose, without any salt, in the sun to dry, and are chiefly exported to *Spain*.

G [We shall give some account of the Scilly isles in our next.]

JOURNAL of the PROCEEDINGS and DEBATES
in the POLITICAL CLUB, continued from Page 405.

The next Speech I shall give you in the Debate begun in your last, was that made by C. Livius Salinator, which was in Substance as follows:

Mr. President,

SIR,

If the Hon. gentleman despaired of success in his opposition to the address moved for, it was not because he thought his opposition could not be supported by sufficient reasons, but because he had good ground to believe, it would not be supported by sufficient numbers; for tho' all questions must, in this house, be determined by numbers, and I shall at all times be ready to submit to the opinion of the majority, yet I cannot say, that reason and numbers are always of the same side of the question in this assembly, nor, I believe, in any other. I shall agree with the Hon. and learned gentleman who answered him, that we are not foreclosed by any thing we can say in our address upon this occasion; but for the sake of the dignity of the house, we should take care not to give a seeming approbation in our address to any measure, which, we have reason to believe, will deserve our censure, when we come afterwards to inquire into it more particularly; and this, I am convinced, will be the case, with respect to the treaty of peace so often mentioned in this debate.

As to that treaty, Sir, I shall allow, that every thing that has been said either for or against it, is against order, because the treaty itself has not yet been laid before us ; but if in this we have transgressed our orders, the gentlemen who moved and seconded the address are to answer for it, because, if they had not proposed the treaty's being mentioned

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with such encomiums in our address, I am persuaded, no gentleman would have thought it worth his while to take any notice of it upon this occasion. For my own part, Sir, I shall freely own, I know nothing A of it, and therefore shall not pretend to pass any judgment relating to it; but I have seen a pamphlet, which is said to contain a true copy of all the articles of that treaty, and if that pamphlet be genuine, I will aver, that there is not one British B article in it, and that it is the most ruinous and the most dishonourable treaty we ever made. Instead of being a definitive treaty, I foresee, that, like what the learned gentleman called anti-oratory, it will produce an effect quite contrary to what was C intended: I mean, if the makers of it on our side had any intention except that of getting any how a peace; for I am apt to suspect, that this was their only intention, and I shall presently give good reasons for my suspicion.

D But first, Sir, I must examine some of the arguments made use of by the learned gentleman for proving, that this treaty was not only honourable but necessary, and much better than could well be expected. In order to settle this point, we should consider E what each side had to hope for, and what they had to fear, from a continuance of the war; and first, with regard to the *French* and their allies. As to the *French* themselves, they could not so much as hope for any addition of territory upon the side F of *Holland*; for if they had pushed their conquests much farther on that side, and thereby raised a suspicion, that they designed to appropriate the whole provinces of the *Netherlands* to themselves, it would have G united the *Germanick* body in a

hearty and vigorous confederacy against them. The king of *Prussia* and some other princes of *Germany* may like well enough to have the *French* for an ally, in order to prevent their being oppressed by the house of *Austria*, but none of them would like to have them for a master; therefore they will always unite when they suspect *France* of any such design; and there is nothing that nation has reason to fear more than a hearty union of the *Germanick* body against her.

Again, Sir, on the side of *Italy*, what had *France* to hope for? Nothing; for if she had in the least discovered a design to appropriate to herself any territory in that country, it would have detached *Spain* from her alliance; but what had she to fear? An attack upon her richest and least defensible provinces, if the war had proved unsuccessful for her on that side. And then, with respect to the *West-Indies*, *France* had every thing to fear, and nothing to hope for; because, had we made a proper use of our superiority at sea, all the *French* colonies in that part of the world, would have been soon reduced to such distress, as would have made them submit to us without a stroke, in order to prevent their starving.

After having thus considered what *France* had to hope and fear from a continuance of the war, I need not, I think, Sir, mention her allies; for without her assistance they had every thing to fear, and nothing to hope for; therefore I shall proceed to consider what was to be hoped or feared on the other side. As to this nation, it is plain, we had nothing to fear but a stop of our publick credit, which I shall afterwards consider; and as we were masters of the ocean, we had almost every thing to hope for; The sole possession of *North America*: The acquisition of all the *French* sugar islands, with the *Spanisht* part of *Hispaniola*; for if

A the *French* part had once submitted, the other would have followed of course; and, in short, the engrossing to ourselves almost the whole trade of *Europe*. Then as to the king of *Sardinia*, and the empress-queen of *Hungary*, with regard to her possessions in *Italy*, experience had shewn, how difficult it was for the *French* to send armies into *Italy*, or support them there, whilst we were masters of the *Mediterranean*; so that neither of them had much to B fear, and both a great deal to hope for; and the latter could fear nothing as to her dominions in *Germany*.

C I now come, Sir, to consider the situation of the *Dutch*; and as to them, I shall grant, that they had the most to fear, and the best reason to agree to the terms offered by the *French*; for I must say, that their interest seems to be the only interest that was considered by our treaty-makers, and to that they sacrificed not only the interest of this nation, but of every one of our allies. The

D *Dutch* were indeed in some danger, but that danger was not so pressing as would have induced them to desert their allies, and agree to a separate peace, especially considering the change that had happened in their government. The *Russian*

E troops must certainly have arrived before the *French* could have reduced *Maastricht*, and all their other fortresses upon the *Maes*; and suppose, after the arrival of the *Russians*, our army had been defeated, that defeat could not have been so total, con-

F sidering how near they were to a safe retreat, but that it might have defended such a country as *Holland*, till more troops could have been provided from *Germany*; whereas, had the *French* been defeated, it would have been impossible for them to have faced our army again that campaign, and still more impossible for them to have provided sufficient armies against the next, because, one total defeat, considering the

the misfortunes they had before, and probably might that summer have met with at sea, would have entirely ruined the credit of their government.

The *Dutch*, therefore, had not so much to fear as has been suggested A by the learned gentleman; but I shall at the same time grant, Sir, that they had not much to hope for, more than was granted by the peace. By the peace they got all their own territories restored, and the *French* as far removed from their frontier as they were before the war began. This was a great deal for a new government just introduced, and was probably thought sufficient for the establishment of that government; and this, with another reason, I shall presently mention, was, I believe, what induced our treaty-makers to accept of such dishonourable terms. But after taking this view of the situation of the affairs of *Europe*, I believe, no gentleman who is altogether unbiased will say, that there was any true *British* reason for our accepting of such terms; and as little will any such gentleman be surprised at the *French* offering to make all the restitutions they did; but in summing up the restitutions made by *France* and *Spain*, and the considerations given by us and our allies, I must put the learned gentleman in mind, that with respect to the latter he forgot the dutchy of *Modena*, and the freedom of the *British* trade and navigation in the *American* seas, as well as the reparation to our *South-Sea* company and merchants for their losses by the *Spanish* seizures and depredations.

I was surprised, Sir, to hear the learned gentleman say, that the freedom of our trade and navigation in the *American* seas, and the losses of our merchants and *South-Sea* G company, were articles that could not be brought into a general treaty of peace, but were to be settled afterwards by a treaty of commerce:

I say, I was surprized to hear such a doctrine advanced, when these two articles were the very causes, and the only causes of our war with *Spain*, and the first of such consequence, that we ought to have had it yielded before we submitted so much as to treat of a peace: Even as to the last, there ought to have been a stipulation in the general treaty, that they should be made good by *Spain*, and then the *quantum* might have been afterwards settled by commissaries. But by concluding a treaty of peace without mentioning either, we have tacitly given up them both, and this we shall find the *Spaniards* insisting on, if either should ever be mentioned in any future negotiation: They will now say, that we have given them a general release as to all their former seizures and depredations; and they will say, that we have agreed to that interpretation which they put upon former treaties before the war began, in consequence of which they have now an acknowledged right to search our merchant ships in the open seas, and to seize and confiscate ship and cargo, if any thing of what they call contraband goods be found on board.

I shall, therefore, never agree, E Sir, to call our late treaty of peace a definitive treaty; for if it is, we have not only for ever released our claim upon the *Spaniards* for their late depredations, and for seizing, contrary to treaty, the effects of our merchants in their dominions, at the beginning of the war, but we have given them at least a tacit right to search, seize, and confiscate our merchant ships in the *American* seas, whenever they please: Nay, I do not know but that, if we continue in this yielding disposition, they may send their *Guarda Costa*'s into the *British* channel, to search every *British* ship returning from our colonies or plantations, and to seize all such, on board of which they shall

and any gold or silver, or logwood, or in short any merchandize that may be said to be the produce of the Spanish dominions in America.

It is, therefore, evident, Sir, at with regard to this nation the late treaty of peace was not only dishonourable, but ruinous; and as to its being necessary, I have shown, at according to the then situation of the affairs of Europe, a peace was more necessary for the French and their allies, than for us and our allies; but, says the learned gentleman, an immediate peace was necessary for us, because our publick credit was in danger of being entirely blown up. Sir, if the publick credit had been blown up, it was entirely owing to, some of our ministers endeavouring to make a jobb of subscription for the benefit of themselves, their sons and favourites. As every former subscription had sold for a premium, they imagined the last would do the same; therefore they resolved to inflict the greatest part of this new subscription to themselves and favourites, tho' many of them had hardly credit enough to borrow money to make the first payment upon the large sums they were allowed to subscribe for. This made our real moneyed men keep back, because they resolved not to be imposed on by this piece of ministerial jobb-work, and because they foresaw, that the subscription must fall to a very great discount. It was not therefore the publick credit of the nation, but the private credit of most of these jobbing subscribers, that was in danger of being entirely blown up; and this, I believe, would really have been the consequence, if a peace had not been suddenly clapt up.

I am far, Sir, from accusing all our ministers of being concerned in this peice of jobb-work, but too many of them, I am afraid, were; and to save themselves and their friends from this impending ruin,

A was their sole intention, and the sole cause of their making use of all their interest, and all their address, to get a peace agreed to, which the nation ought to have rejected with disdain, and which both the empress-queen and the king of Sardinia would have rejected, if the Dutch and we had not compelled them to agree to it.

Upon the whole, Sir, from all the knowledge I have, or can have, of the late treaty, I have reason to think, that when it is laid before us, and properly taken into consideration, it will deserve a most severe censure, and consequently for decency's sake we should avoid saying any thing in praise of the treaty, or of the conduct of the treaty-makers, in our address upon this occasion. And as to the reducing of the publick expence, we may for compliment's sake say, that it has been done with dispatch; but I think we cannot say with unusual dispatch, unless we had examined what was done upon the conclusion of the peace of Ryswick, and that of Utrecht, which I confess I have not; for the word *unusual*, in our address must be understood to relate to what has been done in this kingdom, and not to what has been done in any other.

Then, Sir, as to the word *economy*, the learned and ingenious gentleman has been at great pains to shew, that it may relate to our conduct in raising, as well as to the conduct of the ministers in managing the publick revenue; but with all his ingenuousness he will have difficulty to make a common reader think, that improvement means economy; and as his majesty has not made use of the word economy in his speech, I think we should not make use of it in our address; for it will look a little odd in us to applaud his majesty's wisdom in recommending to us what no common reader can find he has recommended.

As to what my Hon. friend proposed to be added to our encomium upon the bravery of our troops, and which the learned gentleman said would look like a remonstrance, I am sure, Sir, he understands the nature of a remonstrance better than to form any such opinion of it. An inquiry can never be a remonstrance, much less can our saying that we will inquire be called a remonstrance, tho' an inquiry may, and has often been a foundation for a remonstrance; and as his majesty has in his speech insinuated, that the events were not answerable to the bravery of our troops, what my Hon. friend has proposed will certainly be a proper return to that part of his majesty's speech. But whether we agree to what he has proposed or no, I hope, we shall inquire before this session be at an end. In duty to the royal commander, we are bound to inquire, that we may remove all blame from him, who, I am convinced, is blameless; and if the blame lies at the door of our allies, as has been insinuated in this debate, our ministers ought, for their own sakes, to promote such an inquiry.

Lastly, Sir, with regard to our promising to preserve the honour of the nation, by making good its engagements; I think, we should either leave out these last words, or we should add, *that have been already laid before us*; for if I were to make a general promise in writing, which I intended should be limited, I should not like to have the limitation depend upon any words in a separate and distinct writing; and when I am promising in the name of another, which is the case of every gentleman here, I should be at least as cautious as I could be, when I promise upon my own account.

I shall conclude, Sir, with taking some notice of the argument made use of by the learned gentleman, for inducing us not to be less full or less

dutiful in our acknowledgments to his majesty upon this occasion, than upon any former; for, said he, we have several points of the utmost consequence to this nation still to settle, both with *France* and *Spain*, and if we should now be less dutiful in our address than usual, it would argue a disunion between his majesty and his parliament, which would prevent our being able to obtain any satisfaction as to those points, because neither *France* nor *Spain* would be afraid of any menaces our ministers could make use of. This argument, Sir, has always been made use of, for all the sycophant addresses ever made by parliament to the crown; but I must deny the principle upon which it is founded. If we should now be a little more shy in our compliments than usual, it would argue no disunion between his majesty and his parliament: It would, indeed, shew, that the parliament did not approve of the conduct of our pacifick ministers; and for this very reason I am for our being as shy as possible in our compliments upon this occasion.

This, Sir, may, to some, look like a paradox, but it is easily explained. Both *France* and *Spain* know, that we are again got under the same administration that for twenty years submitted to all the insults and indignities that they, especially the latter, could put upon us: An administration that by their blundering negotiations laid the foundation for that claim which *Spain* set up, of a right to search and seize our ships on account of contraband goods, without ever once inflicting, that there can be no such things as contraband goods, except in time of war: And an administration that often threatened, but never durst venture to begin hostilities, or even reprisals, till they were forced to it by parliament: Can we expect, that the threats of such an administration will be regarded, or that we can gain satisfac-
tion

tion as to any point by their menaces? No, Sir: But the French and Spaniards will expect, that they may, as they did heretofore, continue to negotiate, and in the mean time to plunder our merchants, and incroach upon our rights. The Hon. gentleman says, we can expect no satisfaction by favour, but by fear: In this I entirely agree with him; but considering the nature of the administration we are now under, I say, the only way to impress this notion of fear, is for the parliament to shew, that it will not be subservient to the will of our ministers, but that it will compel them, as it did formerly, to recommence hostilities, if we do not receive immediate satisfaction, as to the points remaining in dispute; for, notwithstanding this boasted definitive treaty, it must be allowed, that every point relating to this nation, still remains in dispute, except that of our giving up *Cape-Breton*; and I shall join with the learned gentleman in saying, that they are points of the utmost consequence to our trade and plantations. Nay, I will go further; I will say, that they are points that cannot admit of a long discussion; and to prevent such a discussion, we cannot do better, than to shew, by our present address, that we do not altogether approve of the conduct of our present pacifick administration.

This, Sir, is my opinion, but I shall not trouble you with any motion; for, with regard to the success of any opposition, I believe, I must wait with regret, till the distresses of my country have operated a little more than they do at present; and I am afraid, they will soon operate more than any arguments that can be made use of by me, or by any man breathing.

The last Speech I shall give you in this Debate, was that made by Ser-

vilius Priscus, which was to this Effect:

Mr. President,
S I R,

A **I** HOPE no gentleman is of opinion, that we ought not to present any address to his majesty upon this occasion; and as those who do not seem pleased with what my noble friend has proposed, have neither offered any thing in lieu of it, nor moved for any amendment to the address proposed by him, I shall not at present take up much of your time; for, I think, the best advice that can be given, upon this occasion, is that of a very famous poet,

—Si quid novisti rectius istis,
Candidus imperti: si non, his utere mecum.

But as much oratory, or anti-oratory, call it which you will, has been used in this debate, to put us out of humour with what has been always deemed a very good thing, I shall, I hope, do a service to some gentlemen present, by endeavouring to send them home in a better humour. Peace, I think, is generally deem'd a desirable thing for a nation, especially a nation that subsists chiefly by trade and commerce; and it must certainly be a bad peace indeed, if it be worse than a successless war.

E In this light we should examine the peace lately concluded, for with regard to the war thereby put an end to, I believe, every gentleman will allow, that on our side, by land at least, it was not only successless, but very unfortunate; and with regard

F to what might have happened afterwards, if the war had been continued, gentlemen may, if they please, build castles, and imagine great things, but I am afraid, the event would have shewn, that they had imagined vain things; for let

G gentlemen say what they will, no oratory can persuade me, that of two parties engaged in war, that side has not the most to fear, that has been oftenest defeated.

The

The Hon. and learned gentleman, Sir, who spoke last, and who was at so much pains to shew, that the *French* and their allies had more to fear from a continuance of the war, than we had, founded the whole of what he said upon a supposition, A that the *Russian* troops might have arrived at our army, before the *French* could have penetrated into *Holland*, or forced the *Dutch* to agree to a separate peace; but this, I think, is a postulatum which no one will grant, who considers the B situation of affairs at that time, and the terms offered by *France*, even as they appeared from our publick *Gazettes*; for as we have no other authorities now before us, we can speak from them only; and as those we had in this country were generally C too favourable to our own fide of the question, we may, with these allowances, reckon, that the *French* would have been masters of *Maastricht* by the middle of *May*, and that we could not have expected the *Russians*, who had not reached *Sile-D sia* at the time the preliminaries were signed, before the end of *July*; so that after the reduction of *Maastricht*, the *French* would have had ten weeks to make their way into *Holland*, before we could have had an army sufficient to risk a battle.

Let us next consider, Sir, what obstructions the *French* had in their way to the *Hague*: The little towns of *Stevenswaert*, *Roermont*, *Venlo*, and the *Greeve*, were the only fortresses they had in their way; for as to the city of *Nimeguen*, the fortifications were so much out of repair, and it would have required such a numerous garrison, that it would have been madness to have thought of defending it, because the garrison must soon have been made prisoners of war, and consequently would have been so many men lost to our army. The *French* had, therefore, only the four little towns, I have mentioned, to make themselves mas-

ters of; and from the fate of *Menin* in *Flanders* we may judge, how long they could have held out. *Menin*, Sir, was one of the strongest little towns in *Flanders*, and as well fortified as any of the four I have mentioned, yet the *French* took it in six days open trenches; and, indeed, they had such a numerous train of artillery, and both their battering cannon and mortars of such a prodigious large calibre, that no ramparts could stand against them. We may, therefore, reasonably suppose, that in six weeks time at most, they would have made themselves masters of these four towns; and surely they might have been at the *Hague* in less than four weeks more; for from the *Greeve* to the *Hague* is not above 70 miles, even by the way of *Utrecht*.

We may, therefore, Sir, from our common news-papers conclude, that before the *Russians* could have joined our army, the *French* must have forced the *Dutch* to agree to a neutrality, or they must have made themselves masters of the *Hague*, which is the *Dutch* seat of government; and this they might have done without giving an alarm to any prince in *Europe*, because the moment they entered the *Dutch* provinces, they would certainly have published a manifesto, declaring, that they had no intention to conquer and keep any of the *Dutch* territories, but that their design was only to restore the commonwealth, and to prevent the liberties of the *Dutch* from being oppress'd by the *stadtholder*, and his party, supported by the *English*; in which case they would have got a great and powerful party among the *Dutch* to have declared for them; and that party, as soon as they had got themselves reinstated in the government of their country, would probably have joined the *French* against us.

In either of these cases, Sir, what advantage could we have reaped by

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the arrival of the *Russians*? If the *Dutch* had agreed to a neutrality, which was the least of the two impending evils, they must have withdrawn their troops from our army, which would have made it as much inferior to the *French*, after the arrival of the *Russians*, as it was before. Nay, they must have given our army notice to depart their territories, and where it must have gone I am at a loss to determine; for I doubt much if any of the princes of *Westphalia* or the *Lower Palatinate* would have given it leave to sojourn any time in their dominions; so that it would have been reduced to a most unfortunate situation, and yet this situation it would, in my opinion, have been certainly reduced to very soon, if the preliminaries had not been agreed to; for considering the terms offered by *France*, I am fully convinced, that if they had not been accepted of, even the then government of *Holland* would have agreed to a neutrality, and would have pleaded for their excuse, the obstinacy of the queen of *Hungary* in refusing to deliver up, but for one life only, the little dutchies of *Parma* and *Placentia*, and the obstinacy of this nation in refusing to restore the barren and useless island of *Cape-Breton*. I say, barren and useless; for in its own nature it is barren, and to us it can never be of any service, tho' it will always be of great use to the *French*, as long as they are possessed of *Canada*, or have any fisheries upon the coasts *Newfoundland*,

I hope, gentlemen are now convinced, Sir, that considering the situation of affairs at the time the preliminaries were concluded, the terms of peace are as good, or rather better than could be expected; and I believe, the *French* were extremely sorry at their being accepted; for if they had been rejected by us, the *Dutch*, for their own preservation, would have enter'd into a separate

treaty, and upon getting their own territories restored, and some additional parts of *Flanders* and *Brabant* made over to them, by way of a barrier, they would have agreed to leave the *French* in possession of all the rest of the *Austrian Netherlands*. If the *Dutch* had agreed to this, I believe, it would not have been possible for us, with the assistance of the house of *Austria* alone, to drive the *French* out of *Flanders*; and how dangerous would it have been for this nation, to leave the *French* in quiet possession of the whole coast over against the southern and south-east part of this island, from the *Thames* mouth to the *Land's-End* in *Cornwall*.

I can, therefore, see no reason why gentlemen should raise so many objections against the very general expressions proposed to be in our address, relating to the late peace: and if ever the Hon. and learned gentleman should be in my place, which it is probable he may soon be, he will then find how difficult it is to procure money for supporting such a war, or to give a general satisfaction by any terms of peace; for few men know, and fewer consider the circumstances and views of foreign nations; but every one that does will allow, that conjunctures may happen, when it may be prudent for this, or any other nation, rather to submit to bad terms of a peace, than to begin or obstinately persist in an unequal war; for as circumstances are daily changing and shifting, a new conjuncture may happen, when the injured nation may begin a war with advantage, or procure a redress of all its wrongs without the risk of a war.

As to our talking of an inquiry into the causes, that rendered the events of the war so little answerable to the bravery of our troops, whether it might deserve the name of a remonstrance or no, I am sure, Sir, it would be very improper in an address upon this occasion; and

as we have at present no lights before us, it would be contrary to all methods of proceeding in this house, to determine the question, whether such an inquiry be necessary or no; for no inquiry should ever be entered into, by this house, without some necessity. I shall readily acknowledge, Sir, that we owe a great deal to the royal commander of our armies: To him we owe our being this day assembled in this house: To him the nation owes its liberties, its religion, and every thing that can be dear to a people; but no duty we owe to him can require our entering into such an inquiry as has been mentioned; because no man either abroad or at home, ever blamed, or so much as suspected his conduct. The cause of our misfortunes is pretty well known; almost every man that knows any thing, knows, that they were solely owing to our troops being overpowered by the multitude of our enemies; and every man knows, that the cause of this is not to be ascribed to any neglect or deficiency in this nation; for upon every occasion we furnished more than our quota of troops, of money, and, in short, of every thing that was requisite for commanding victory. Therefore, I cannot see what purpose it would serve, for this house to enter into any such inquiry; but at present I shall say no more of it, because if a motion should hereafter be made for such an inquiry, I shall then have an opportunity to enlarge more properly upon the subject.

As to the other amendments, Sir, that have been talked of, tho' not moved for, they are rather criticisms than objections; and as I do not like to deal in criticism, and am very indifferent whether they be agreed to or not, I shall give the house no trouble about them. But before I sit down, I must take some notice of the learned gentleman's paradox,

October, 1749.

and the distinction he made between the king and his ministers, as if there might be a disunion between the parliament and the ministers, without any disunion between the king and his parliament. According to A this doctrine, Sir, there could never be a disunion between the king and his parliament; for the parliament never expresses any disunion with the king: Even in king *Charles I*'s time, the parliament always expressed a great regard for their sovereign, B tho' at last, when properly modelled for the purpose, they severed his head from his body. Therefore all foreign nations, when they see a disunion between the parliament and the king's ministers, will suppose it to be a disunion between him and his parliament, and will treat both him and the nation accordingly; for they have the greatest authority to suppose, that a kingdom divided against itself cannot stand.

For this reason, Sir, we should be at all times extremely cautious of giving foreign courts any reason to think that there is, or is like to be a disunion between us and the king's ministers. Whilst a cordial union seems to subsist, I believe every sovereign court in *Europe* will be cautious of doing us a real injury. Tho' the court of *Spain* may not, perhaps, be prevailed on to give up, in express terms, their pretended right to search and seize all ships they suspect of having carried on an illicit trade upon their coasts in *America*, no more than we would give up our right to search and seize all ships upon our own coasts, which we suspect of being concerned in the unlawful exportation of our wool; yet, while we are united amongst ourselves, I am convinced, the court of *Spain* will take care not to allow their *Guarda Costa's* to make any unjust use of this right. If they should do otherwise, whatever may have happened under any former administration, I believe, the nation

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will find, that under the present, they will not be permitted to do so with impunity ; and till the contrary appears, I think, the parliament, ought not to testify any disunion even with the king's ministers ; for which reason, I hope, the address now proposed will be agreed to.

[*This JOURNAL to be continued in our next.*]

A Summary of the most important Affairs, that happen'd last Session of Parliament. Continued from p. B 412, and concluded.

WHAT now remains is to give some account of those affairs wherein no bill seemed to be designed, the first of which happened Jan. 17, when a motion was made in the house of commons, That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions for laying before the house, copies of the instructions given to the governors of Barbadoes, for ten years last past, so far as the same relate to the islands of St. Lucia, Dominico, St. Vincent, and Tobago ; but this motion being opposed by the court members, and the previous question proposed, after some debate, it passed in the negative ; which made people suspect, that proper instructions had not been given, for driving away the French, who of late years have made settlements in those islands.

As an order had been made on Dec. 6, that the house should be called over on Tuesday, Jan. 17, as soon as the former affair was thus determined, the said order of the day was read, and a motion made, that the house be now called over ; but this being likewise opposed by the court members, after some debate, the question was put, and upon a division carried in the negative by 205 to 184 ; after which the call was adjourned till that day fortnight, when it was adjourned till that day.

se'nnight, on which day a motion was made by the court members, to adjourn it for two months, and carried in the affirmative upon a division, by 170 to 121. On that day, viz. April 4, it was again adjourned A by the same interest for a fortnight, and then for two months ; so that the whole session passed over without any call, a thing not very usual.

As it was necessary, before either house of parliament could examine or form any opinion of the utility or necessity of the treaty of peace lately concluded, to have laid before them all former negotiations for that purpose, therefore on Jan. 31, the L—d D—le moved, That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions for laying before the house, copies of all proposals of peace or accommodation, made or communicated on the part of the late emperor Charles VII. to his majesty ; and a copy of the treaty agreed upon at Hanau in July 1743, together with copies of all the letters and papers relating thereto, that were sent to the lords justices, or his majesty's ministers in Great Britain ; and of all letters and papers that were sent to his majesty, or his ministers, by the orders of the lords justices, or by his majesty's ministers in Great Britain, in answer to the communication of the said treaty, letters, and papers.

This motion being seconded by Mr. W—es, there ensued a long debate, in which, beside the two gentlemen above mentioned, the principal speakers for the motion were, R—t N—t, Esq; T—s P—r, Esq; the E—l of E—t, and the L—d S—ge ; and the principal speakers against it were H—y P—m, Esq; Mr. S—r G—l, H—o W—le, senior, Esq; and Sir W—m Y—ge. But upon a division the question was carried in the negative by 238 to 138.

Feb.

Feb. 7, The E—l of E—t, for the reason before mentioned, moved, That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions for laying before the house, copies of all proposals of peace or accommodation, made or communicated on the part of his majesty to the *French* king, or on the part of the *French* king to his majesty, in the year 1744, together with copies of all the letters and papers relating thereto. And he repeated the same motion for the years 1745, and 1746; after which he moved, That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to give directions for laying before the house, copies of the overtures for a general pacification mentioned by his majesty in his most gracious speech from the throne, upon Nov. 12, 1747, to have been then lately made to his majesty on the part of *France*, and tho' some of the terms proposed were such as could not be approved, a congress was actually agreed to be held at *Aix la Chapelle*, whither the several ministers did soon repair*; and also copies of all other proposals of peace or accommodation, made or communicated on the part of the *French* king to his majesty, or on the part of his majesty to the *French* king, in the year 1747, together with copies of all letters and papers, so far as they relate to the said overtures and proposals, and the interest of *Great Britain*, and her allies at that time.

Upon these motions there were long debates, in which the chief speakers for the motions were, besides his lordship, Sir J—n C—t, bart. who seconded his lordship, Sir F—s D—d, bart. D—l B—ne, Esq; T—s P—se, Esq; Sir E—d T—s, bart. H—y B—t Esq; T—s P—r, Esq; R—t N—t, Esq; Sir J—n H—d C—n, bart. and T—s

P—t, Esq; and the chief speakers against the motion were H—y F—x, Esq; Mr. A—y G—l, W—re E—s, Esq; R—t T—y, Esq; G—l M—t, R—d A—t, Esq; W—m P—t, Esq; H—y P—m, Esq; Mr. S—r G—l, J—s O—d, Esq; H—o W—le, senior, Esq; and W—m D—ll, Esq; but upon putting the question, it was upon every one carried in the negative, and upon the last the division was, noes 281, yeas 120.

As all these motions were carried in the negative by so great a majority, this perhaps was the reason that, during last session, no motion was made for taking the late treaty of peace into consideration, tho' it was laid before the house on Jan. 17, and appeared to be the same with that published in our *Magazine* for last year, page 503.

Altho' the following two petitions would have required a clause or clauses in some bill, yet as neither of them required a particular bill, we deferred mentioning them till now. They were both presented by *Charles Erefkine*, Esq; since deceased, on Feb. 9, and the first was, a petition of *Robert Lang*, and partners, merchants in *Glasgow*, which set forth, That on the western coast of *Scotland* (the most populous part of that kingdom) great quantities of salt are used in the herring, and other fisheries, as well as for home consumption, which salt being then clandestinely run from *Ireland*, to avoid paying the duty, and the same, by reason of its mixture with rock-salt, being not only preferable in quality to what is made in *Scotland*, at the salt-works along the *Forth*, but also cheaper, for the reason before mentioned, as well as others, the same greatly discourages the erecting salt-pans upon the said western coast, for the making of white salt for the aforesaid purposes; but that the petitioners, notwithstanding these

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* See our *Magazine* for 1747, p. 516.

difficulties, were willing to erect salt-pans at *Port-Glasgow*, provided liberty was given them to bring rock-salt from *England* to be refined there, chargeable with the same duties as were then paid, and under such restrictions and regulations for securing the payment thereof, as should be thought necessary; by which means, not only his majesty's revenue would be much increased, but great advantages accrue to the publick; but that by the laws then in being, rock-salt could not be carried above ten miles distant from the pit; and therefore praying the house to grant them the liberty of carrying rock-salt to *Port-Glasgow*, or such relief in the premises, as to the house should seem meet.

The other was a petition of *George Buchanan* and *John Crawford*, agents for several manufacturers of *British* sailcloth, in that part of *Great Britain* called *Scotland*, which set forth, That, among the several provisions which by divers acts of parliament had from time to time been made, for encouraging and extending the manufacture of *British* sailcloth, it was enacted, that an additional duty of one penny per ell, should be laid upon all foreign made sails or sailcloth, imported into *Great Britain* by way of merchandize, over and above all other duties before chargeable thereon; and that out of the monies arising by the said additional duty, there should be allowed a reward of two pence for every ell of *British* made sailcloth or canvas, fit for or made into sails, which should be exported by way of merchandize; that by a clause in an act made in the tenth year of his majesty's reign, reciting, that in many ports of this kingdom, from which *British* sailcloth was exported, there was not so much money received for the said additional duty, as was sufficient to pay the said reward, it was enacted, that if the collector of the customs in any port of this kingdom, should

not have sufficient money in his hands, arising by the said additional duty, to satisfy and pay such reward as was, or should be due to any exporter of *British* made sailcloth, or sails, that then such collector should give to the person intitled to such reward, a certificate attested by the comptroller, of what was due to such person, for such *British* sailcloth or sails so exported, certifying to the commissioners of the customs at *London* or *Edinburgh*, respectively, that he had not money in his hands, on the branch aforesaid, sufficient to pay the same, which certificate being produced to the said respective commissioners, they were to cause the monies thereby due to be paid in three months by the respective receivers general, or cashiers of the customs, out of such monies as were or should be in their hands, arising by the said additional duty; that the amount of the duty on foreign made sailcloth, imported into *England*, greatly exceeded the amount of the reward allowed on the exportation of such sailcloth as was manufactured there; but that very little or no foreign made sailcloth or sails, was, or were, at that time imported into *Scotland*, for which reason there was not any fund then in that part of the united kingdom, to pay the reward which the legislature intended to allow, on the exportation of *British* sailcloth from *Scotland*, as well as from *England*; and altho' the sailcloth manufacture in *Scotland* was then very considerable, and employed great numbers of poor, yet the same must inevitably decline, unless the commissioners of the customs at *London* were authorized to pay the same reward to the exporters in *Scotland*, as they were impowered to do by the last recited act, with respect to the like exportations from the out-ports of *England*; and therefore praying the house, to take the premises into consideration, and that such provision

vision might be made for the purpose before mentioned, or that the petitioners might have such other relief, as to the house should seem meet.

Tho' the prayers of both these petitions evidently tended towards increasing our manufactures, yet they were both ordered to lie on the table, and no farther notice taken of them last session; and, indeed, notwithstanding the many propositions offered last session for increasing our trade and commerce, no one was brought to the perfection of a law, except that of granting an additional bounty to ships employed in the whale-fishery, as before mentioned *: Whether this proceeded from the ill digesting of these propositions, or the multiplicity of more important affairs, we cannot determine.

Feb. 24, The house was moved, that an act made in the 10th year of the reign of his present majesty, intitled, *An act for the more effectual preventing the unlawful playing of interludes, within the precincts of the two universities, &c.* might be read; and the same being read accordingly, a motion was made, that a committee be appointed to consider of the laws in being to prevent the common playing of interludes, and to report their opinion to the house, which of them were fit to be repealed; but upon the question's being put, it was carried in the negative.

March 3, It was ordered, That an humble address be presented to his majesty, that he would be graciously pleased to order the further sum of 5000/. to be advanc'd towards defraying the expence of printing the journals of that house; and to assure his majesty, that the house would make good the same; which address being accordingly presented, Mr. Comptroller, by his majesty's command, acquainted the house, that he woud give directions accordingly.

March 15, A motion was made,

That the account of the extraordinary expences incurred in *Flanders*, in *North Britain*, and *America*, and of other services in the year 1748, not provided for by parliament, presented to the house upon the 10th of the same month, be referred to a select committee; and that they do examine the same, and report the facts, with their opinion thereupon, to the house. Upon this, there was a debate, but upon the question's being put, it was carried in the negative; after which a motion was made, That the account of the expenditure of the 500,000/. granted the then last session of parliament, for enabling his majesty to carry on the war with vigour during the year 1748, presented to the house upon the 7th of the same month, be referred to a select committee; and that they do examine the same, and report the facts, with their opinion thereupon, to the house. Upon this motion there was likewise a debate, but upon putting the question it had the same fate with the former.

Having thus finished our account of the most remarkable proceedings in both houses of parliament during last session, we shall only add, that upon June 13, his majesty put an end to the session by a most gracious speech from the throne, which see in our *Magazine* for June last, p. 280.

Occasioned by A Letter from a Person of Distinction (supposed to be H— W— Esq;) to the Right Hon. J— E— of Eg—t.

WHEN OR—D dy'd, we thought the soul stinkt: That warm'd the W—LES, was ex— Yet H—cē creeps from out his hole, An advocate be-penn'd and ink'd. Fix'd in corruption's thriving scheme, A busy, prating, puzzling elf; The B—rs still his favourite theme, As erst, when one of them himself. His race, partaking of the mule, One road perversely will pursue: Without their chief they cannot rule! So bear the loads of those who do.

A STATE of the NATIONAL DEBT, provided or unprovided for by Parliament, as it stood
Dec. 31, 1747, and Dec. 31, 1748.

EXCHEQUER.

Annuities for long terms, being the remainder of the original sum contributed and unsubscribed to the South Sea company
Ditto for lives, with the benefit of survivorship, being the original sum contributed

Do for 2 and 3 lives, being the sum remaining after what is fallen in by deaths

Ditto on plate act 6 George I.

Ditto for Nevis and St. Christopher debentures, at 3l. p. cent. p. ann.

Ditto at 3l. 10s. per cent. 1731

Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1736, charged on the sinking fund

Ditto 1738, charged on ditto

Duties on salt continued 1741

Duties further continued 1745

Exchequer bills made out for interest of old bills

The land tax and duties on malt, being annual grants, are not charged in this account, nor the 1,000,000l. charged on the deductions of 6d. p. pound on pensions.

EAST-INDIA Company.

By 2 acts of parliament 9 Will. 3. and 2 other acts 6 and 9 Anne

Annuities at 3l. per cent. 1744, charged on the surplus of the additional duties on low wines, &c.

BANK of ENGLAND.

On their original fund at 3 per cent. from August 1, 1743.

For cancelling Exchequer bills 3 G. I.

Purchased of the S. S. company

Exchequer bills charged on the duties on sweets 1737

Ann. at 4 per cent. on the duties on coals, &c. since Lady-Day 1719

Ditto charged on the surplus of the funds for lottery 1744

Ditto at 3l. per cent. for lottery 1731

Ditto 3l. per cent. 1742, charged on the sinking fund

Do at 3l. p. c. 1743, on additional duties on low wines, spirits, &c.

Ditto at 3l. per cent. 1744, charged on the surplus of ditto

Do at 3l. p. cent. 1745, charged on additional duties on all wines imported since Lady-Day 1745

Ditto at 4l. 1746, charged on duties on glass and additional duties on spirituous liquors since Lady-Day 1746.

Ditto at 4l. per cent. 1746, charged on duties on licences for retailing spirituous liquors since ditto

Ditto at 4l. p. cent. for lottery 1747, charged on duties on coaches, &c.

Ditto at 4l. per cent. 1747, charged on the duties on houses, &c.

Ditto at 4l. per cent. for lottery and annuities 1748, charged on additional subsidy on poundage, &c. since March 1, 1747

SOUTH-SEA Company.

On their cap. stock and ann. 9 G. I.

Amount of the national debt on Dec. 31, 1747. Increased between Dec. 31, 1747, and Dec. 31, 1748. Paid off within battime. Amount of the national debt on Dec. 31, 1748.

L. s. d. g. L. s. d. g. L. s. d. g.

1836275 17 10 4 1747, and Dec. 31, 1748. L. s. d. g.

1836275 17 10 4 1748. L. s. d. g.

108100 L. s. d. g.

108100 L. s. d. g.

99747 8 2 3 1400 98347 8 2 3

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37821 5 1 3 37821 5 1 3

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1000000 1000000

2200 2100

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2730202 5 6 1 64593797 16 9 160300001 1834001 71140397 16 9 1

Memorandum. The subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1745, were allowed an annuity for one life of 9l. a year, which amounts to 22,500l. and the subscribers of 100l. to the lottery 1746, were allowed an annuity for one life of 18s. a ticket, which amounts to 45,000l. which annuities are an increase of the national debt, but not be added thereto, as no money was advanced for the same.

An ACCOUNT of the produce of the sinking fund in the year 1748 and to the payment of what debts contracted before Dec. 25, 1716, the said fund has been applied.

Dr.	L. s. d. g.	Per contra Cr.
THE Exchequer to cash on the sinking fund on Dec. 31, 1747	177432 2 11 1/2	By money issued between Dec. 31, 1747, and Dec. 31, 1748, viz.
To the produce of the S. fund between Dec. 31, 1747, and Decem. 31, 1748, viz.		In full of one million granted for the service of the year 1747
Surplus of the aggregate fund.	635241 1 1 1/2	335746 8 1 1/4
General fund.	542797 1 1/2	In part of one million granted for the service of the year 1748
S. Sea comp.	56091 15 11	777525 11 3
	3411562 1 1	To pay annuities at 3l. per cent. on 600,000l. granted 1736, for one year due at Cbr. 1748
		18000
		To pay ann. at 3l. p. cent. on 300,000l. granted 1738, for one year due at Michaelmas 1748
		9000
		To the Usher of the Exchequer for necessaries delivered for the service of the said annuities.
		79
		To pay annuities at 3l. per cent. on 800,000l. granted 1742, for one year due at Cbrif. 1748
		24450
		To pay interest on loans charged on the duties on salt further contin. 1745, for 12 months interest due at Mic. 1748
		35000
		To make good the deficiency of annu. 1720, on the plate act at Lady-Day 1748
		3932 6 2 1/2
		To make good the deficiency of the lottery annu. 1731, at Cbrif. 1747
		7180 5 3
		To the Bank of England to make good the premiums or rewards for circulating Exchequer bills charged on the duties on sweets, granted 1737, to July 24, 1748
		13827 12 6
		To make good the deficiency of the duties on licenses for retailing spirituous liquors at Lady-Day 1748
		9380 7 4
		To make good the deficiency of the duties on glafs, and additional duties on spirituous liquors since Lady-Day 1746, at Mids. 1748
		33804 13 1 1/2
		To make good the deficiency of the duty on houses, &c. at Michaelmas 1748.
		28263 15 5 1/2
		To make good the deficiency of the additional duties on all wines imported since Lady-Day 1745, at Mids. 1748
		25297 11 5 1/2
Balance Dec. 31, 1748	1311420 11 7 100141 9 6	3411562 1 1

Abstract of the Book, intitled, Free and Candid Disquisitions, &c. concluded. (See our Magazine for last Month, p. 417.)

Sect. 7. *Querries and observations relating to the several offices, &c.*—In this section they examine the *litany*, the *communion office*, the office of *confirmation*, of *matrimony*, of *visiting the sick*, of *churching of women*, of *infant baptism*, the *burial office*, and the *commutation office*; and they propose amendments to every one of them.

Sect. 8. *Querries and observations touching a further supply of occasional offices and prayers. Also relating to the calendar and rubricks.*—The new offices they here propose are, an office for *excluding unworthy members out of the church*. One for their *re-admission*. One for *receiving proselytes*. One for *re-ordination of dissenting ministers*. One for *prisoners for debt*, and another for *criminals*. A preparatory office for the *Lord's day*, and for the *Lord's supper*. And some proper forms of family worship. As to *occasional prayers*, they say, more than we have might be of considerable service; but they forbear specifying any till a more seasonable opportunity. They then proceed to make some remarks, particularly one, That our bishops should be more at liberty than they are, to compose forms of prayer for their respective dioceses, upon emergent occasions. Would it not, say they, be reasonable, bishops should be allow'd this christian liberty, to provide for the flock, over which the *Holy Ghost* hath made them overseers, with so solemn a charge, and with such a plenitude of commission, &c? Afterwards they propose a prayer for the *convocation* during its session, some more thanksgivings, a prayer before sermon, one for *women with child*, and one for the *sick*. And they conclude with proposing a *revisal of the calendar*, and of the *rubricks*.

Sect. 9. *Some objections considered. Correct Printing of the bible and liturgy, &c.*—After answering two immaterial objections, they complain heavily of the little care taken in printing the *bible* and *liturgy*: And of our *almanacks* presuming to settle *Easter-day*, &c. and the times prohibiting marriage.

Sect. 10. *Querries and observations relating to articles, subscriptions, homilies, catechizing, canons, oaths of church wardens*—As to the 39 articles of religion, they ask, Would it be impossible, or very difficult to compile a system of divine truths, more agreeable to scripture, and less burthensome to the conscience of sincere inquirers? And they observe, that there are instances to be found in the *Christian world*, of churches, which require no tests of this kind, and yet maintain such an harmony of belief in things essential to the christian religion, as is experienced to be a solid foundation for peace and unity, and prevent much dispute and controversy, by greatly removing the occasion.—With regard to *forms of subscription* upon admission into the ministry, they say, It hath been thought by many, not to be altogether so reasonable, nor indeed so expedient, to require an implicit subscription to so great a variety of particulars as are comprehended in our common prayer, homilies, articles, ordinal, &c.—As to the *book of homilies*, they ask, whether that book is, either for matter or language, so calculated for the exigence of the times we live in, as that another may not be drawn up, which shall be better suited to our present occasions?—As to *catechizing*, they think, it doth highly concern those who preside over our ecclesiastical establishment, to make it one principal part of their care, that this necessary duty be conscientiously fulfilled in all the churches of their respective dioceses.—As to the *canons*, they ask, if these we have at present,

are the best calculated with regard to the present state of the church? And as to the oath enjoined by the canons to be taken by *church-warden*s, they wish, the thing could be set upon a better footing than the present.

Sect. 11. *Queries and observations relating to certain grievances generally complained of in the church.*—The grievances they take notice of are, 1. With respect to our *ecclesiastical courts*, as to which they ask, Would it be a detriment to our church, as christian, to be either without such courts, or to have them at least reformed?—2. Our want of *discipline*, as to which they recommend *excommunication*, and that alone, without its being attended with any *civil punishment*, because it is the only discipline prescribed by our Saviour in *Matt. xviii.*—They likewise mention *Pluralities, non-residence, simoniacal contracts, &c.* and seem to think the provision for ministers by *tythes* incommodious.

Sect. 12. *The application; relating to a review in general, as before proposed; humbly pressing it upon farther motives, and fairly reconsidering the supposed difficulties, &c.*—In this section they first examine the expediency and feasibility of making the alterations proposed; then they give the sentiments of those who despair of success, as well as those who do not. The former, they say, thought, that to apply to the governors of the church for this purpose, was to begin at the wrong end, and that if ever men desired to succeed, there was a much shorter and more effectual way. But the latter, they say, think, there needs no more to be done, than that the national synod should, by a special committee, properly authorised, draw up such emendations, as they shall see necessary: Which being agreed upon, and legally confirmed, should be sent, in one or more sheets, as forms of prayer for publick occasions

October, 1749.

usually are, to all churches and chapels in the kingdom; the ministers of each being left to their liberty, either to use them or not, according to their discretion. For this method they produce several pre-

Acedents at the time of the reformation, with respect to auricular confession, extreme unction, kneeling, crossing, holding up the hands, knocking upon the breast, and other ceremonies; as to which, people were left at liberty, to use them or not, as they pleased.—They next

Bsuppose, that many worthy clergymen have several very considerable and very just scruples relating to the *baptismal and burial offices*; therefore they propose, that these authorised sheets, sent to every parish, should

Ccontain one new office for *baptism*, and another for *burial*.—Lastly, they answer two objections, 1. That of

its being a time of war, therefore not seasonable for entering upon consultations about affairs of the church. And, 2. That what is proposed lies wholly in the breast of the state, and is not in the power of the governors of the church.

DThe first they answer, by observing, that even the reformation itself was begun and carried on in a time of war; and as to the second, they **E**presume, that the state has a concern for the welfare of the church; and that the governors of the church may, and will petition the state, for leave to do their duty, if they find they are under any restraint from doing it for want of such leave.

FSect. 13. *The CONCLUSION; wherein some further considerations are urged in support of this address; and particularly with regard to its being made at this time.*—As to the present being a seasonable time, they give many reasons for it; among others, when looseness of principles, and debauchery of morals, are spreading in the land; when the strictest observations are made upon the belief and devotions, as well as lives and

GN n n

morals

morals of the clergy ; when men of all denominations, united in the protestant scheme and in loyalty, seem earnestly desirous of meeting in a happy coalition ; and when, on the opposite side, we have adversaries in almost every shape, both to our government as revolutionary, and to our religion as protestant, yea, and even as christian.—And as to the manner of offering this address, they say, it is not tendered with the undiscerning zeal, or unchristian virulence, of a bigotted and party spirit, but with a seasonable and becoming privacy, with a sincere esteem for their persons, (meaning the governors of our church) for their dignity, for their office : And this by men, who are sedate and serious, thoughtful and studious, humble and conformable, quiet and peaceable, &c.

Postscript. Containing some occasional observations, occurring upon a review of the whole. Addressed to the publick in general.—In this address they first request, that we may have no unfriendly debates upon the argument ; nor by our unhandsome treatment of each other, give occasion to our common adversaries to heighten a contention, which they will be but too eager to push forward, when they can hope to make their advantage of it, from the imprudence of those who engage in it. And next they ask forgiveness, 1. As to any errors they may have fallen into. 2. As to any expressions that may be judged less proper or agreeable. 3. As to any little improprieties of style, verbal inaccuracies, unnecessary redundancies, or similar observations. And, 4. As to observations that may be less necessary, or arguments that may be thought less conclusive.

Two of the authors have in the foregoing work subjoined many references to the writings of learned men, yet they have added an appendix, setting forth the concurring judgment and de-

clarations of several learned men of the church of England, relating to some of the principal points contained in the foregoing disquisitions ; with references to the observations of many other learned persons of the same church.—This appendix has a sort of introduction, which begins with the following previous observations, 1. That they lay no farther stress upon authority, than they find it to be rational and just. 2. That they think it sufficient to give direct testimonies ; and that a plain declaration in their favour is enough, tho' it should be found to be afterwards qualified. 3. That they have taken the liberty to contract and connect the reasonings of some authors. And, 4. That several very material observations must necessarily be passed over, for want of room to exhibit them.

And the introduction concludes with just mentioning the several points, which they think might be easily made out from the best authorities. The points are, 1. That the reformation of our church was never brought to that perfection, which the first undertakers and promoters of it intended. 2. That the making of alterations in an ecclesiastical establishment is often expedient, and sometimes necessary. 3. That our own constitution allows of such alterations. 4. That absolute uniformity is not strictly necessary. And, 5. That some ceremonies at least might very well be dispensed with, in order to a greater good.

After this they go through most of the heads they have mentioned in their disquisitions, and shew the concurring opinion of some of our most learned and famous writers as to every one.

*Extract of a Letter from Gibraltar,
dated Aug. 15, 1749.*

General Bland is at last arrived, and happily settled amongst us. To please the Spaniards, or to avoid the

the plague now raging on the opposite shore, or both, he has ordered all communication to be cut off between us and the *Moors*. On the other side, the *Spaniards* have cut off all communication with *Gibraltar*; and thus it happens, that we no sooner get a new governor, and a free market, but instantly we become destitute of all kinds of fresh provisions; and I fancy our ruling *Spanish* neighbours must be admitted to share in the common plunder, as perhaps was previously accustomed, or we must live as well as we can, or be drove to implore the aid of the higher powers, to make our present situation another good reason for giving up the place.

The *Spaniards* are uncommonly strict in their present prohibition; have thrown all the people into prison they can get at, who used to supply us; and have lately arrested 4 *Portuguese* vessels at *Malaga*, that were to have been freighted with wines, and confin'd their respective crews. They have likewise the precaution to make every master of a vessel, bound westward, find security for not delivering any part of their cargo at *Gibraltar*, which security is not to be releas'd until he produces a certificate of conformity from the port of delivery.

The wine at present in the town, and the people who retail it, are under an entire new regulation; the licences about ten times as much as before; and the duty on each butt of wine, imported by a *British* subject, or *Berkshire* man, is fixed at ten dollars; by a foreigner, at 15. The duties thus improv'd answer two excellent purposes; the one is to keep the soldiers sober, the other to pay off the debts of the civil-list, subject to the inquisition of parliament, the governor having declared publicly, that he did not come there to make money for himself; and tho' the above-mentioned application is only conjectural, yet it is highly probable, and discours'd of here, as a matter of certainty, and I hope is very true.

The modesty of general *Bland* has something in it very singular and uncommon; he condescends to dine with whomsoever invites him; and he has not disdain'd to grace, with his company, the tables of the *Jews*, which may be the means of creating a friendly union and commerce amongst us; for, the garrison excepted, we have here infinitely more *Jews* than *Gentiles*. But we hope this will be no longer the case than while some means can be found to procure us fresh provisions at an easy rate: At present the beef is at six, the mutton 12 pence per pound; and two rials per gallon is laid on all spirituous liquors.

I am afraid these high duties on liquors will not gain this governor much esteem

amongst the tipplers; they begin to remark already, that his honour is very passionate, but reflect, with some degree of drollery, that the warm climate will soon sweat off all ill-humours.

To the AUTHOR of the LONDON MAGAZINE.

SIR,

IN return for many hours of useful and agreeable amusement, which your ingenious labours have afforded me, I have long, in the gratefulness of my heart, intended you a small present, which I now at last sit down to transmit unto you. I have for many years made it my business to collect such epitaphs and inscriptions as struck my fancy either for their *wit*, *humour*, or *sentiment*; and I also find from my papers, that I have taken down many for no other reason but their being *ridiculous*. I have therefore divided my collection into these three parts, *viz.* 1. Humorous or merry. 2. Serious. 3. Ridiculous. Those which

Ccompose the present packet, some of them innocent, and some not, are such as I look upon to be humorous or merry; which, tho' death be truly a serious subject, I send you, to shew the odd and vicious taste of some people.

If, as such, you give them a place in your *Magazine*, you may introduce them with the following piece of humour, by way of motto.

On EPI T A P H S.
Post funera virtus.

A Monster in a course of vice grown old, [gold: Leaves to his gaping heir his ill-gain'd Strait breathes his bust; strait are his virtues shown; [stone. Their date commencing with the sculptur'd If on this specious marble we rely, Pity a worth like his should ever die! If credit to his real life we give, Pity a wretch like him should ever live! *Splendide mendax.*

P A R T I.

FA Collection of Humorous or Merry Epitaphs.

1. On a Nobleman's Tombstone at Woodford-Wells.

IDreamt that, bury'd in my fellow clay,
Close by a common beggar's side I lay;
And as so mean a neighbour shock'd my pride,
Thus (like a corpse of quality) I cry'd;
" Away! thou scoundrel! henceforth
touch me not; [rot."
" More manners learn, and at a distance
" Thou scoundrel! in a louder tone, cry'd
he, [and thee;
" Proud lump of dirt, I scorn thy words
N n n 2 " We're

" We're equal now, I'll not an inch resign :
" This is my dunghill, and the next is thine."

2. *On King Charles II.* *By Lord Rochester.*
Here lies our sovereign lord the king,
Whose word no man relies on ;
Who never said a foolish thing,
Nor ever did a wise one.

3. *On a large fat Physician.*
Take heed, O good trayeller, and do not
tread hard, [church-yard.
For here lies Dr. Stratford—in all this
4. *On Mr. Thomas Hearne, the Antiquarian.*
Pox on't, says Time to Thomas Hearne,
Whatever I forget, you learn.

5. *Prior's. By himself.*
Courtiers and heralds, by your leave,
Here lie the bones of Matthew Prior,
A son of Adam and of Eve,
Let Bourbon or Nassau go higher.

6. *From a Tomb-Stone in Scotland.*
Johnnie Carnegie lies here,
Descended of Adam and Eve ;
If any can gang higher,
Ife willingly give him leave.

7. *From a Tomb-Stone in Warwickshire.*
Here old John Randal lies,
Who telling of his tale,
Liv'd threescore years and ten,
Such virtue was in ale.

Ale was his meat, ale was his drink,
Ale did his heart revive ;
And if he could have drunk his ale,
He still had been alive.

8. *On Nell Bachelor, the Pye Woman at Oxford.*

Beneath in the dust,
The old mouldy crust
Of Nell Bachelor lately was shoven ;
Who was skill'd in the arts
Of pyes, custards, and tarts,
And knew every use of the oven.
When she'd liv'd long enough,
She made her last puff,
A puff by her husband much prais'd ;
Now here does she lie,
And makes a dirt pye,
In hopes that her crust will be rais'd.

9. *On the Earl of Kildare.*
Who kill'd Kildare ? Who dar'd Kildare
to kill ? [will.
Death kill'd Kildare, who dare kill whom he

10. *In Rippon Church-yard.*
Hic jacet vir, perpendiculariter honestus.

Thus translated.
Here lies R. C. believe it who can,
An upright, downright honest man.

A

11. *On a Black-Smit.*
My sledge and hammer both declin'd,
My bellows too have lost their wind ;
My fire's extinct, my forge decay'd,
And in the dust my vice is laid ;
My coal is spent, my iron's gone.
My nails are drove, my work is done.

B

12. *On John Langton.*
Musicus & medicus Langton jacet hicce
Johannes,
Organa namque loqui fecerat ille quasi.

C

13. *Thus English'd.*
Musician and physician eke,
John Langton lyeth here ;
Who made the organs for to speak,
As if, or as it were.

C

14. *When the late Duchess of Marlborough
offer'd a considerable Reward to him that
should write the best Epitaph on the Duke ;
Dr. Evans of Oxford, by Way of Humour,
sent her the following Lines.*

C

15. *Here lies John duke of Marlborough,
Who run the French thorough and thorough ;
He marry'd Sarah Jennings, spinster,
Dy'd at St. James's, bury'd at Westminster.*

D

16. *On Richard Dyke, a Grave-digger.*
Hic jacet in fossa, fossæ qui nomen habebat,
Et tumulum, multos qui tumulavit, habet.

D

Translated thus.
Here lies in a dyke,
Whose name was the like,
Who deposited many a brother :
Now Dick's turn's come round
To lie snug in the ground ;
One good office merits another.

E

17. *In Wells Church-yard.*

Here lie I must,
Quite choak'd with dust,
And destin'd to be sober ;
Tom Webb, take care
How thou com'st here,
For, faith, here's no October.

F

18. *In Glasgow Church-yard, in Scotland.*
Here lies Mess Andrew Gray,
Of whom ne muckle good can I say ;
He was ne quaker, for he had ne spirit ;
He was ne papist, for he had ne merit ;
He was ne Turk, for he drank muckle wine ;
He was ne Jew, for he eat muckle swine ;
Full forty years he preach'd, and lee'd ;
For which God dom'd him when he dee'd.

G

19. *Here lies the body of Sir John Guise,
No body laughs, and nobody cries ;
Where his soul is, and how it fares,
No body knows, and no body cares.*

18. Oct.

18. *On the Parson of the Parish.*
Come, let us rejoice, merry boys, at his
fall, [us all.
For, sure, if he'd lived, he had bury'd,

19. *On a Collar-maker's Wife.*
Here lies Anne Carter,
Wife of John Carter;
Who slipt her neck out of the collar,
Mensis Maii 6, Anno 1728.

20. *On Stephen, the Fiddler.*
Old Time and Stephen now are even,
Stephen beat Time, and Time has beat Stephen.

21.
Here lies the wife of maister Ford,
I hope her soul is with the Lord;
But if for hell she's chang'd this life,
'Tis better so than John Ford's wife.

22.
Here lies John Pye;
O ho! does he so?
There let him lie.

23.
God works wonders now and then,
Here lies a lawyer, an honest man.

24. *On Peter Randolph.*
Here lies Randolph Peter
Of Oriel, the eater;
Whoe'er you are, tread softly, I entreat you; D
For if he chance to wake, be sure he'll eat
you.

25. *On Sir John Vanburgh.*
Lie heavy on him, earth, for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee.

26.
Here lies the body of Thomas Small,
Spittle-Fields weaver, and that's all.

27. *On a Miser.*
Here lies father Sparges,
Who dy'd to save charges.

28. *Another. By Shakespear.*
Ten in the hundred lies here engrav'd,
'Tis a hundred to ten his soul is not sav'd: F
If any man ask, who lies in this tomb?
O ho! quoth the devil, 'tis my John a
Combe.

29. *On a Bailiff.*
Here lies John Trott, by trade a bum;
When he dy'd, the devil cry'd,
Come, John, come.

30.
Here lies the collier, Jenkin Daffes,
By whom death nothing gain'd, he swore;
For living he was dust and ashes,
And dead he was no more.

31. *On one deaf and blind.*
Here lies old Thomas Freeman,
Who could neither hear nor see man.

A 32.
Here lies Dr. Evans,
Who dy'd as he liv'd, at fixes and sevens,

B 33.
The Lord saw good,
I was lopping of wood,
And down fell from the tree;
I met with a check,
And broke my neck,
And so death lopp'd off me.

C 34.
Here lies my wife, and there let her lie;
She is at rest, and so am I.

35. *On P. P. the famous Parish Clerk.*
O reader, if that thou canst read,
Look down upon this stome;
Death is a man, do what we can,
That never spareth none.

36. *On Sir Tho. Parkins, the great Wrester.*
Death throws me here beneath this stome,
The first time I was ever thrown;
But when Christ comes, tho' now full low,
I shall give death the * rising blow.

* Resurgam.

37.
Here Cornlay lies, in cold clay clad,
Who dy'd for want of what he had.

E 38.
Here lies John Brown, a man of few
words,
Who killed himself with eating of curds;
But had he been rul'd by Joan his wife,
He might have liv'd all the days of his life.

39. *On Ben Johnson the Poet.*
O rare Ben Johnson!

40. *On Dr. Walker, Author of a Book on
the English Particles.*
Here lies Walker's particles.

41. *On Dr. Fuller.*
Here lies Fuller's earth.

G 42. *On the Founder of a College at Cam-
bridge.*
Fui Caius.

43. *In Stow Gardens.*
To the memory
of
SIGNOR FIDO;
An Italian of good extraction:
Who

Who came into *England*,
Not to bite us, like most of his country,
But to gain an honest livelihood.
He hunted not after fame,
Yet acquired it :
Regardless of the praise of his friends,
But most sensible of their love.
Tho' he liv'd among the great,
He neither learned nor flatter'd any vice.
He was no bigot,
Nor doubted of any of the 39 articles.
And if to follow nature,
And to respect the laws of society,
Be philosophy,
He was a perfect philosopher.
A faithful friend,
An agreeable companion,
A loving husband :
And, tho' an *Italian*,
Was distinguished by a numerous offspring,
All which he lived to see take good courses.
In his old age he retir'd
To the house of a clergyman in the country,
Where he finish'd his earthly race,
And dy'd an honour and example to the C
whole species.

Reader,
This stone is guiltless of flattery ;
For he, to whom it is inscribed,
Was not a man,
But a
Greyhound.

A great deal having been said pro and con in relation to our Seamen being ill served with putrid or unwholesome Provisions, during the War ; we shall here give an Extract from the printed Case of Mr. Charles Moore, sometime Master-Cooper of the Victualling-Office, who being the Rectifier of the Abuse, is the properest Person to prove the Cause of it. From p. 5, he goes on thus.

SOON after I came into my office, I discovered and prevented the pernicious practice of seasoning casks for the use of the navy with stinking and corrupt water, with which the seasoning house-coopers were supplied, out of the great cistern in the yard, in which were constantly soaking great quantities of hoops and twigs, &c. for the use of the cooperidge, appears by my letter to the V—ll—g B—d, of Aug. 9, 1745 : But this most abominable, careless practice, to say worse of it, had produced very bad effects for several years together ; such as the first and frequent complaints of musty beer, bad water, and damaged provisions, and the most dreadful consequences ensuing therefrom, sickness in the fleet ! For if casks are seasoned with stinking, hot water, such water will penetrate, and convey its poisonous quality into the substance of the cask ; and those casks will retain that

stinking and corrupt infection so receiv'd, and consequently the provisions they contain must be damaged thereby.

Many were the complaints, soon after I was admitted into my office, from masters of transports, and likewise from men of war, concerning the unaccountable badness of their water ; particularly a message from the *Granada* sloop of war, Aug. 31, 1745, complaining that their water stunk so bad, that it made the meat stink they boil'd in it ; that the ship's crew had got the flux ; and that the surgeon of the ship imputed their disorder to the badness of the water.

Another instance of the evil quality that casks retain, when season'd with stinking and corrupt water, appear'd very evident ; the *Sally* transport, *Isaac Lane*, master, with several other ships, being freighted about May, 1745, from the V—ll—g O—e, with provisions for the *West-Indies* ; but missing their convoy put into *Portsmouth*, where they lay many months, in which time a discovery was made, that the provisions were bad ; complaint thereof being made, 3 punchions of beer were sent up, by order, to the V—ll—g O—e, as a sample of the whole ; and a survey being had upon them, without being able to give an account of the cause, the casks being full of pickle, which was tainted and corrupt, therefore the B—d came to this conclusion, that there must have been a great remissness in the branch ; and tho' they could not account for the cause, they sent for the clerk of the cutting-house, and acquainted him that the B—d was come to a resolution to suspend him ; but upon his remonstrance, and afterwards reminding the B—d of my letter of Aug. 9, 1745, they alter'd their purpose.

But wisely considering, that a complaint of that nature required some atonement, some sacrifice must be offered up, to avert that justice and judgment that seemed to threaten the guilty ; they therefore, very judiciously, dismissed the four pickle-yard coopers, who could not possibly know any thing of the matter.

All these causes of complaints, with their most direful consequences, consistently with my duty, I did immediately remove : But alas ! so far was I from receiving the commendation of any one of the C—rs for what I did, that one of them express'd himself at the B—d, to an officer, whom they at that time sent for, to consult with about a back to be made, purposely for the soaking of hoops, twigs, &c. for the use of the cooperidge, in this extraordinary manner : It is a thing of no signification ; but we have got a new officer, and he has a mind to shew himself.

But,

But, with humble subission to this B—d, it is a matter of great concern to me, as it must be to every good subject to his majesty, and lover of his country, that a C—r of the V—ll—g B—d should think, the preserving the lives and healths of his majesty's sailors in general, of no signification.

And I humbly appeal, and submit it to the venerable body of physicians, whether casks, seasoned with stinking water, wherein hoops and osier twigs, are constantly soaked in great quantities, will not retain the bad qualities of such putrified water? And whether the provisions, therein contained, will not be infected thereby? And whether the sailors, being obliged to live on such unwholesome diet, a general distemper in the fleet, might not have been the direful consequence, and proved the destruction of the royal navy, if I had not, as it was my indispensable duty to do, prevented it as soon as it occurred to my knowledge?

Mr. Moore (says the *Gazetteer*, from whom this extract is taken) complains, C that for these, and other similar services, he was dismissed his office; that is to say, amongst other things, for preventing the poisoning of the seamen, and ruining the royal navy, at that critical conjuncture.

In confirmation of this, I remember something more than a report, that one Mr Guy, a person who is particularly skill'd in preserving flesh in pickle, and is, for that reason, employ'd by the *East-India* company, offered his service to some persons in the naval direction; but being whisper'd in the ear, that he must divide the profits of the contract, he refused and was therefore rejected; so that *India* directors are at last the honestest men.

I wish I had room to recite all that Mr. Moore has said, in his *Pamphlet*, on this, and various other heads, but it is perhaps better, that I recommend the reader to the original, which, I hope, may sufficiently evince, that what we formerly remark'd on the same subject, is there confirmed by undeniable evidence. And if each under officer, in their respective departments, F at the N—y and V—ll—g B—ds, would, as Mr. Moore has done, give the best lights in their power, I doubt not but they would, together, furnish out a very handsome folio, big with matter, as curious as enter-taining.

Of WITCHCRAFT.

D ECEIT and falsehood have ever been G too many for truth, and followed and admired by the majority of mankind. If we enquire after the reason of this, we

shall find it in our own imaginations, which are amused and entertained with the perpetual novelty and variety that fiction affords, but find no manner of delight in the uniform simplicity of homely truth, which is a daily guest, and always the same.

He, therefore, that would gain our hearts, A must make his court to our fancy, which being sovereign controller of the passions, lets them loose, and enflames them more or less, in proportion to the force and operation of the first cause, which is ever the more powerful, the more new it is. Thus, in mathematical demonstrations themselves, tho' they seem to aim at pure truth and instruction, and to be addressed to our reason alone, yet I think it is pretty plain, that our understanding is only made a drudge to gratify our invention and curiosity, and we are pleased, not so much because our discoveries are certain, as because they are new.

I do not deny, but the world is still pleased with things, that pleased it many ages ago; but I beg it may, at the same time, be remembered, that human kind has from the beginning been so much of a logician, as to distinguish, in this case, between matters that are plain and easy, and matters that are hard and inconceivable; what we understand, we overlook and despise; and what we know nothing of, we hug and delight in. Thus there are such things as perpetual novelties; for we are pleased no longer than we are amazed, and nothing so much contents us, as that which confounds us.

This weakness in human nature, gave occasion to a party of men to make such gainful markets as they have done of our credulity. All objects and facts whatever now ceased to be what they had been for ever before, and received what make and meaning it were found convenient to put upon them: What people eat, and drank, and saw, was not what they eat, and drank, and saw *, but something farther, which they were fond of, because they were ignorant of it. In short, nothing was itself, but something beyond itself; and by these artifices, forgeries, and amusements, the heads of the world were so turned and intoxicated, that, at last, there was scarce a sound set of brains left in it.

In this state of giddiness and infatuation it was no very hard task to persuade the already deluded, that there was an actual society and communion between human creatures and spiritual daemons. And when they had thus put people into the power and clutches of the devil, none but *they alone*

* Alluding to the popish doctrine of transubstantiation.

alone could have either skill or strength to bring the prisoners back again*.

But so far did they carry this dreadful drolery, and so fond were they of it, that to maintain it and themselves in profitable repose, they literally sacrificed for it, and made impious victims of numberless old women, and other miserable persons, who either thro' ignorance could not say what they were bid to say; or thro' madness, said what they should not have said. Fear and stupidity made them incapable of defending themselves, and frenzy and infatuation made them confess guilty impossibilities, which produced cruel sentences, and then inhuman executions.

B Some of these wretched mortals finding themselves either hateful or terrible to all, and befriended by none, and, perhaps, wanting the common necessaries of life, came at last, to abhor themselves as much as they were abhorred by others, and grew willing to be burnt or hanged out of a world, which was no other to them than a scene of persecution and anguish.

C Others of strong imaginations and little understandings, were by positive and repeated charges against them, of committing mischievous and supernatural facts and villainies, deluded to judge of themselves by the judgment of their enemies, whose weakness or malice prompted them to be accusers. And many have been condemned as witches and dealers with the devil, for no other reason but their knowing more than those who accused, tried, and passed sentence upon them.

D In these cases, credulity is a much greater error than infidelity, and it is safer to believe nothing than too much. A man that believes little or nothing of witchcraft, will destroy nobody for being under the imputation of it; and so far he certainly acts with humanity to others, and safety to himself: But he that credits all, or too much, upon that article, is obliged, if he acts consistently with his persuasion, to kill all those whom he takes to be the killers of mankind; and such are witches. It would be a jest and a contradiction to say, that he is for sparing them who are harmless of that tribe, since the received notion of their supposed contract with the devil, implies, that they are engaged by covenant and inclination to do all the mischief they possibly can.

E I have heard many stories of witches, and read many accusations against them, but I do not remember any that would have induced me to have consigned over to the halter or the flame, any of those deplorable wretches, who as they share our likeness and nature, ought to share our

compassion, as persons cruelly accused of impossibilities.

F But we love to delude ourselves, and often fancy or forge an effect, and then set ourselves as gravely as ridiculously to find out the cause. Thus, for example, when a dream or the hyp has given us false terrors or imaginary pains, we immediately conclude, that the infernal tyrant owes us a spite, and inflicts his wrath and stripes upon us, by the hands of some of his sworn servants amongst us. For this end an old woman is promoted to a seat in *Satan's* privy council, and appointed his executioner in chief within her district. So ready and civil are we to allow the devil the dominion over us, and even to provide him with butchers and hangmen of our own make and nature.

G I have often wondered why we did not, in chusing our proper officers for *Belzebub*, lay the lot rather upon men than women, the former being more bold and robust, and more equal to that bloody service; but, upon enquiry, I find it has been so ordered for two reasons; first, the men having the whole direction of this affair, are wise enough to slip their own necks out of the collar; and, secondly, an old woman is grown by custom the most avoided and most unpitied creature under the sun, the very name carrying contempt and satyr in it. And so far, indeed, we pay but an uncourtly sort of respect to *Satan* in sacrificing to him nothing but the dry sticks of human nature.

H We have a *wondering quality* within us, which finds huge gratification when we see strange feats done, and cannot at the same time see the doer, or the cause. Such actions are sure to be attributed to some witch or *dæmon*; for if we come to find they are slyly performed by artists of our own species, and by causes purely natural, our delight dies with our amazement.

I It is therefore one of the most unthankful offices in the world, to go about to expose the mistaken notions of witchcraft and spirits. It is robbing mankind of a valuable imagination, and of the privilege of being deceived. Those who at any time undertook the task, have always met with rough treatment and ill language for their pains, and seldom escaped the imputation of atheism, because they would not allow the devil to be too powerful for the Almighty. For my part, I am so much a heretick as to believe, that God Almighty, and not the devil, governs the world.

J If we enquire what are the common marks and symptoms by which witches are discovered to be such, we shall see how reasonably and mercifully those poor creatures

* Alluding to the popish exorcisms.

tures were burnt and hanged, who unhappily fell under that name.

In the first place, the old woman must be prodigious ugly ; her eyes hollow and red, her face shrivelled ; she goes double, and her voice trembles. It frequently happens, that this rueful figure frightens a child into the palpitation of the A heart : Home he runs, and tells his mamma, that goody such a one looked at him, and he is very ill. The good woman cries out, her dear baby is bewitched, and sends for the parson and the constable

It is moreover necessary, that she be very poor. It is true, her master *Satan* has mines and hidden treasures in his gift ; but no matter, she is for all that very poor, and lives on alms. She goes to *Sisly* the cook maid for a dish of broth, or the heel of a loaf, and *Sisly* denies them to her. The old woman goes away muttering, and, perhaps, in less than a month's time *Sisly* hears the voice of a cat, and strains her ankles, which are certain signs that she is bewitched.

A farmer sees his cattle die of the murrain, and the sheep of the rot, and poor goody is forced to be the cause of their death, because she was seen talking to herself the evening before such a ewe departed, and had been gathering sticks at the side of the wood where such a cow run mad.

The old woman has always for her companion an old grey cat, which is a disguised devil too, and confederate with goody in works of darkness. They frequently go journeys into *Egypt* upon a broom-staff, in half an hour's time, and now and then goody and her cat change shapes. The neighbours often over-hear them in deep and solemn discourse together, plotting some dreadful mischief, you may be sure.

There is a famous way of trying witches, recommended by king *James I.* The old woman is tied hand and foot, and thrown into the river, and if she swims she is guilty, and taken out and burnt ; but if she is innocent she sinks and is only drowned.

The witches are said to meet their master F frequently in churches and church-yards. I wonder at the boldness of *Satan* and his congregation, in revelling and playing mountebank farces on consecrated ground ; and I have as often wondered at the over-fight and ill policy of some people in allowing it possible.

It would have been both dangerous and impious to have treated this subject at one G certain time in this ludicrous manner. It used to be managed with all possible gravity, and even terror ; and indeed it was made a tragedy in all its parts, and thousands were sacrificed, or rather murdered, by such

October, 1749.

evidence and colours, as, God be thanked, we are at this day ashamed of. An old woman may be miserable now, and not be hang'd for it. [See our Magazine for 1736. p. 157. for 1744. p. 558. A curious letter about the trial of a witch, in 1737, p. 395. And a judicious dissertation on this subject, with the tragical affair of New-England, and the remarkable case of *Urban Grandier* in France, in our Mag. for 1745, p. 35—37.]

CONTENTS of the PHILOSOPHICAL TRANSACTIONS, N^o. 486, for February and March, 1748.

I. A N abstract of the remarkable case and cure of a woman, from whom a *fœtus* was extracted, that had been lodged 13 years in one of the Fallopian tubes.

II. The motion of projectiles near the earth's surface consider'd, independent of the properties of the conick sections.

III. The case of *Henry Axford*, of the *Devizes* in *Wiltshire*, who after 4 years absolute dumbness, occasioned by what seem'd no other than a common cold, beginning with a hoarseness (which yet went off as usual) recover'd the use of his tongue in the following manner : In *July*, 1741, being at *Stoke*, in the said county, he got so much in liquor (tho' not used to drink hard) that upon his return home at night, he fell from his horse 3 or 4 times, and was at last taken up by a neighbour, and put to bed in a house upon the road : He soon fell asleep, when dreaming that he was fallen into a furnace of boiling wort, it put him into so great a fright, that, struggling with all his might to call out for help, he actually did call out aloud, and recovered the use of his tongue from that moment, as effectually as ever he had it in his life.

IV. Extract of a letter from Mr. *William Arderon*, F. R. S. concerning the bearing of fish ; wherein, from several curious experiments, he concludes- that fish, meaning our common river fish, do not hear, but that the want of this sense is supplied by the exquisite quickness of their sight and feeling. He does not deny but fishes of the cetaceous kind may probably hear, as well as some other kinds produced in the sea, that have parts in common with land animals.

V. The substance of some experiments of planting seeds in moss.

VI. A continuation of an account of an essay towards a *natural history* of *Carolina* and the *Bahama islands* : Containing a description of several birds, beasts, fishes, insects, and plants ; of which we shall give some extracts in our next.

VII. The inscription upon a *Roman* altar found near *Stanhope* in the bishoprick of *Durham*.

Q. 9.

VIII.

VIII. A letter from Mr. *Henry Baker*, F. R. S. to the President, concerning an extraordinary fish, called in *Russia quab*, and concerning the stones call'd *crabs-eyes*. These accounts were sent to Mr. *Baker* by Dr. *James Mounsey*, one of the physicians to the *Czarina's* armies. As to the *quab*, which some report to be first a tadpole, then a A frog, and at last a fish, he believes these changes to be entirely fabulous, and that such representations are only pieces of art, made of wax, and kept in spirits to amuse the world; the idea being taken from the resemblance of the head of this fish to that of a frog. As to the *crabs-eyes*, he says, they are concretions found in the bodies of cray-fish: Each fish annually produces two, one on either side of the anterior and inferior part of the stomach, and each is generated about a point lying between the coats thereof. In the conclusion Mr. *Baker* says, these productions are frequently prescrib'd in medicine: Their price, we find, is extremely low in the countries where they are gather'd; notwithstanding C which, fictitious bodies, made of chalk, tobacco-pipe clay, or other such like materials, cast in moulds, so as to represent real *crabs-eyes*, are often substituted instead thereof.

IX. A Latin treatise, being a short natural history of the *Alpine Mouse*.

X. Part of a letter from abbe *Nollet*, of the royal academy of sciences at *Paris*, and F. R. S. concerning electricity. D

XI. Several essays towards discovering the laws of electricity, with a number of experiments, from whence are drawn the following conclusions, 1. That the remarkable phenomena of electricity, are produced by means of *effluvia*, which in exciting the electrical body, are put into E motion and separated from it. 2. That the particles composing these *effluvia* strongly repel each other. 3. That there is a mutual attraction between these particles, and all other bodies whatsoever. 4. that the light, or fire, is owing to the velocity and density of these particles. To which are added the following observations, to shew that the appearance of light is so far from proving that the *effluvia* come out of the non-electrick at whose point they are visible, that from thence it cannot be concluded the body has any of the electrical matter residing in. 1. That however replete any bodies may be with the electrick matter, none of these phenomena are ever produced, unless the *effluvia* are first F excited in some particular body, and put in motion, either by rubbing, or some such like operation. 2. That the *effluvia* are not to be equally excited in all bodies, but much stronger in some than in others;

and that in particular they are not capable of being at all excited in metals by friction. 3. The attractive and repulsive property will be stronger or weaker in any body, in proportion to the quantity of excited *effluvia*, wherewith it is impregnated. 4. That those bodies which are most easily excited by friction, will receive the least quantity of the electrical *effluvia* from any other excited body; and on the contrary, metals, or those bodies, in which they cannot be excited by friction, will receive the most.

XII. A brief account of a *Roman Tesser*, dug up some time since at *Market-Street* in *Bedfordshire*, which lies in the *Roman* road call'd *Watling-Street*. By Mr. *John Ward*, F. R. S. and prof. rhetor. *Gresham*.

XIII. An account of the Rev. Mr. *Henry Wharton*, chaplain to abp. *Sancroft*, who was born with two tongues, of the same shape and size. The women and midwife were for cutting out the under one, but the mother would not consent. However, it by degrees withered away of itself, and shrank to about the bigness of a pea, as it remained ever after: The upper tongue grew to its proper size, only mark'd with several long and deep furrows, which grew with the tongue, and never closed.

XIV. Upon the sounds and hearing of fishes; wherein the author endeavours to prove the falsity of any assertion, that all fish are entirely mute and deaf.

XV. An account of the poisonous root, lately found mixt among the *Gentian*.

XVI. An account of large *subterraneous caverns*, in the chalk hills near *Norwich*. N. B. A terrible thunder-storm, June 12, 1748, shook the earth to such a degree, as to throw down these chalk vaults.

XVII. An account of some observations and experiments made in *Siberia*.

XVIII. Electricity useful in physick, a Latin treatise by *John Henry Winckler*, professor at *Leipsick* and F. R. S.

XIX. A letter from Mr. *Henry Baker*, F. R. S. to the President, concerning several medical experiments of electricity. In which is an account sent him by Dr. *Joseph Bruni*, one of the principal physicians at *Turin*, and F. R. S. and lately receiv'd by the said Dr. *Bruni*, of experiments made at *Rome* and *Bologna*, as follows.

A man, who had been for a whole twelvemonth deaf of one ear, with a continual noise in it like the running of water, attended with most violent pain whenever he lay with that ear uppermost, coming to Dr. *Veratti* for advice, the doctor electrified him, bringing out abundance of fiery sparks around the distempered ear; which, in about 5 minutes that the electrification was continued, became as red

as if a blistering plaster had been applied to it. But the redness disappeared in a few minutes after, the patient passed the night with less pain and noise, and was perfectly cured of his disorder.

A footman belonging to the said doctor, being taken suddenly ill of a violent pain in the head which continued many hours, he was thereupon electrified, the doctor causing the sparks of fire to issue from the temple wherein the pain was felt. The part appeared red, the pain abated; in three hours it was intirely gone, and has never returned since.

A woman that nursed one of the doctor's children, having had a most grievous disorder in her eyes for some months, with a continual running of water from one of them, and a constant pain over the eye-lid, came to the doctor for advice; who immediately electrified her, bringing out the fiery sparks about the eye and eye-lid, whereby the eye appeared very much blood-shot; but that went off in 7 or 8 minutes. The woman felt less pain the following night, and opened her eye in the morning more easily, and without being obliged to wipe it, as she did before: The watry humour and pain were much diminished; and the doctor hoped, that, by repeating the operation twice more, he should be able to cure her quite.

Dr. Bruni gives next his information from *Rome*; which is, that a gentleman there cover'd the internal surface of a cylinder of glass (which some use instead of a globe) with a purgative medicine; and that a man, electrified therewith, found on the spot the same effects as if he had swallowed the medicine.

A short DESCRIPTION of the Island of RATTAN, extracted from The System of Geography, Vol. II. p. 604.

RUATAN, or Rattan, is an island in the bay of Honduras, which was desart, and only the resort of pirates, till a few years ago, when the English began a settlement on it. It lies 8 leagues from the Mosquito shore, and about 200 leagues west by south from *Jamaica*. It is about 30 miles long, and 13 broad; naturally fortified with rocks and shoals, except the entrance of it, so narrow that only a single ship can pass it at a time, which was to be guarded by two forts. The view of this settlement was not only to secure a great trade in the log-wood, but to traffick with the Spaniards at *Guatimala*, for cochineal, *indico*, &c. For this purpose 300 land-forces, under major *Canfield*, sail'd from *Jamaica* the 13th of *August*, 1742, under convoy of the *Litchfield*, and five other men of war, and on the 23d arriv'd at

Port Royal harbour, in this island, one of the finest in the world, where 500 sail of ships may always ride safe. The island is over-grown with wood, but remarkably healthful, and not near so hot as *Jamaica*, there being strong easterly winds here commonly to cool it.

A It has plenty of excellent water, a great number of wild hogs and deer, ducks, teal, pigeons, and parrots; and the sea abounds with fish of all kinds, particularly crab-fish and wild turtle. Here are cocoa-nuts, wild-figs and vines, &c.

B Extract of a Letter from a Gentleman at Chebucto in Nova Scotia, to his Father, dated August 19.

C HIS place, tho' lonely at first, is now become popular, for schooners and sloops from *New-England* come in daily, like a swarm of bees, with all sorts of things; what people may think in *England* of this settlement, I know not; but so far I can say in its favour, without partiality, that it will be, in a very few years, a flourishing place; for there are all the allurements in the world for inhabitants to come and settle here. The climate is healthful, and more so than in *England*. The soil is fertile and capable of producing all manner of grain and roots, and here is fresh water and rivers in the greatest abundance. (See p. 412.)

D I was highly entertained the other day with the sight of some *Indian* chiefs from *St. John's*.—They are quite different from the *Indian* tribe about this part of the continent.—I believe you have read of *Hottentots* about the *Cape of Good Hope*; they are in manners and dress not inferior to them; their faces are rubbed over with vermilion, and across their nose and forehead are regularly drawn black lines, to beautify themselves the more: Their ears are bored full of holes, and adorned with tobacco pipes, and ribbons of different colours; their cloaths are of the right homespun-grey, but intolerably ragged: The *French* supply them with those articles: Their squaws or women dress equally as gay as the men: They are entire drunkards, and never cease drinking spirituous liquors as long as they can get it. They came on board to the governor in great form, and ratified a treaty of peace signed by their predecessors in 1726: After that was done, presents were made in ample form, and they went on board the man of war, where they solaced themselves with singing and dancing; as to their songs, it is one continued bellowing and noise: Upon their coming off, the man of war gave them a salute of 17 guns, as likewise did the same upon their going on board: They

expressed a great deal of satisfaction by their odd gestures at the honour done them ; so they were discharged, and sent in one of Col. Goreham's sloops to St. John's, with presents to the rest of their tribes.

From the Remembrancer, Oct. 14.

Themistocles disdain'd to vie with the triflers of Aikens in those insignificancies which they were pleased to call accomplishments : But, said he, put a poor and languid city under my care, and I will render it rich and thriving. And, indeed, it is this kind of ability, and a suitable application of it, that alone constitutes a great and able politician, whether minister or patriot.

I have stated these characters as opposites, in conformity to modern acceptation ; but there is no necessity they should be such : To be a patriot of the first rank, a man ought to have power and authority, as well as understanding and purpose : To complain, without being able to effectuate, may argue a good head, and a good heart ; but then it argues impotence at the same time : And tho' there is much merit in a good intention, there is much more in a good action.

But the very ideas of *policy* and *patriotism* seem to be no longer understood : Whosoever wriggles himself into power, by the worst arts, and applies it to the worst purposes, provided he can maintain himself in possession, is called a *politician* : And, on the other hand, whoever clamours in the name, and on the behalf of the publick, against the abuses and oppressions of the times, arrogates to himself the title of *patriot* ; and tho' known to be, perhaps, the most useless, worthless, or pernicious of beings, in all other respects, insists on being received as the most meritorious of *commonwealthsmen*.

In a former paper, it is said to be the duty of government, to protect individuals against the frauds and oppressions of one another : As also to protect the publick against the encroachments and depredations of publick enemies : And I shall now add, That it is also the duty of government to protect a man against himself ; that is to say, against his own passions, follies, and vices. To make a rope of sand, is a strong, proverbial expression, to exemplify an impossibility : And it is altogether as possible to make a rope of sand, as to form a thriving community of unprincipled men, whose common endeavour it is to supplant and ruin one another.

All the operations of government ought to begin with the mind ; which being render'd docile, would also become manageable ; whence good habits would be superinduc'd on ill ; and vigilance would become almost the only duty of those at the helm. *Cause* and *effect* have the same relation in *politicks* as in *physicks* : And to apply a scripture-phrase, If we have eaten four grapes, we are not to wonder that our childrens teeth are set on edge.

We should be taught, first, to value innocence above all things, because the loss of it is irrecoverable : We should be taught to love virtue for its beauty, not to revere it thro' the influence of terror : The man of probity ought to be esteemed the only man of honour : As idleness ought to be held criminal in the poor, worthlessness should be held scandalous in the rich : Riches should be connected with honour or not, according as they had been acquir'd, or according as they were us'd : He that confounded his patrimony, should forfeit his rank and dignity : And as no crime should go unpunish'd, so no merit or service, that deserved national notice, should be disappointed of a national reward.

These may be call'd romantick notions, in this giddy and dissolute age : But that government does not deserve the name it assumes, under which they are either in disgrace or disuse.

If private rectitude and private usefulness do not constitute publick happiness, they go a great way towards it : And if, together with a constant and uniform observance of such maxims as these, it was the constant and uniform study of kings, ministers, and senates, to put the people into such a state of affluence, as might always enable them to supply the wants of the government ; and so to regulate those wants, that they should rarely, if ever, become burdensome to the people, the basis of such a government would be everlasting ; and it might be said, without any violation to truth, that it was derived from God himself.

The remainder of the paper is to shew, how private rectitude and private usefulness contribute to publick happiness. He instances in Sutton, Gresham, and other adventurers, the founders or promoters of our trade and commerce ; and Sir Richard Cox, the father of the linen-manufacture in Ireland : But complains of the present high duties on our manufactures, and that the product of the impositions upon our vices is now so immense, and our annual necessities so great, that our m—s would tell us, the government would be undone if they were suppressed.

On the DEATH of Sir WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNNE, Bart.

To EDWARD KYNNASTON, Esq; Knight of the Shire for the County of Montgomery.

His saltēm accumulēm donis, & fungar inani Munere.

VIRG.

THIS humble dirge, O Kynnaston! attends
The first of patriots, and the best of friends,
Whose loss while you,—ah fatal loss be-
moan,
Give me to mix my sorrows with your own.
Thou, (1) goddes, guardian of the
fun'ral shrines!
With moving accents fwell the plaintive lines,
Inspire with ev'ry sentiment of woe,
And let the lays in mournful measures flow;
For these lament that dreadful stroke, which
gave
The firmest Briton, an untimely grave,
This dire mishap the regions round de-
plore; [bore!
Lo! sea-girt (2) Mona weeps the race she
Where (3) Snowdon's tow'ring tops invade
the skies; [rise,
Where (4) Ordovican heights so num'rous
There the sad swains their much lov'd lord
bewail,
And, deeply griev'd, relate the doleful tale;
With hoarser murmurs roll the frequent
rills,
And, more than echoes, echo on the hills.
(5) Sabrina's vales, the wide (6) Cornavian
plains, [tive strains;
And (7) Gomer's. Mount resound with plain-
No shock like this, can (8) Cambrian annals
tell, [LIN fell:
Since that fam'd prince, their last LEWEL-
All (9) Guineidd mourns great (10) Caradoc's
son,
Old (11) Deva droops,—this kind protec-
tor gone; [flow,
Her sorrowing streams, as they to ocean
Hear' Thames and Isis tell their mighty woe;
For Thame's (12) Augusta lov'd the patriot's
name,
And (13) Isis sons immortalize his fame.
Ah, fate severe! alas! we must resign!
And had, O WILLIAMS! Neftor's years
been thine,
Yet Neftor's years had been too short a race,
Each British soul had moan'd the scanty
space;

(1) Melpomene, one of the nine muses: She presided over mournful solemnities. (2) Anglesey, where the ancestors of the deceased resided for many generations. (3) A hill in Carnarvonshire, one of the highest in Britain. (4) The Ordovices inhabited Flintshire, Denbighshire, Carnarvonshire, and Merionethshire. (5) The river Severn. (6) Coronia comprehended the counties of Warwick, Worcester, Salop, Stafford, and Chester. (7) Montgomery. (8) The principality of Wales. (9) North Wales. (10) This family of the Williams's derive themselves from Caradoc Hardh, a prince, or antient British chieftain. (11) Chester. (12) London.

Ev'n faction's self that worth immense
confess'd [bless'd.
By all, who lov'd their country, lov'd and
Long in the senate, to constituents just,
He well discharg'd the delegated trust:
His heart the love of liberty inspir'd,
Bright honour guided, and fair virtue fir'd:
He strenuous strove t'affert her injur'd
laws;

And toil'd unweary'd, in Britannia's cause;
In her defence, his gen'rous bosom glow'd;
In her support, his streams of bounty
flow'd.

Religion's due he reverently paid,
And social duties which on man are laid:
Continual plenty did his seats afford;
What numbers shar'd the hospitable board?
Bounteous to all;—but if the needy cry'd,
Largely their wants his lib'ral hand sup-
ply'd.

Where e'er oppress'd, a helpless object lay,
He, pitying, posted swift relief away;
Where e'er reduc'd, neglected virtue
mourn'd; [turn'd;
Where e'er blind fortune from true merit
Where aged poor hung tott'ring o'er the
grave,

Unask'd, he aided, and unseen, he gave.
Scenes of domestick woe the muse forbears,
Afflictions, pungent pangs, whole floods of
tears,

An agonizing heart, grief-clouded charms,
The tender pledge clasp'd in maternal arms,
May heav'n, regardful of a pious pray'r,
Make that small remnant its peculiar care,
And from the SIRE, what was abridg'd by
fate,

Be the space added to this infant's date.

O Kynnaston! in vain we still deplore,
And image what we must behold no more;
That free deportment, so humanely kind,
That graceful aspect, with that ample mind.

Blest manes! now you wing the æthereal
way,

To climes coelestial, realms of brightest day,
Where dwell brave guardians of their an-
cient laws,
Chiefs still devoted to their country's cause;
Firmly attach'd to love of truth sincere,
Great minds unshaken, or by hope or fear;
With these you join, by bent congenial
mov'd,

And full enjoy that liberty you lov'd.

Accept, dear shade! these artless lays,
receive

This only tribute which a friend can give:
Tho'

(2) An-
glesey, where the ancestors of the deceased resided for many generations. (3) A hill in
Carnarvonshire, one of the highest in Britain. (4) The Ordovices inhabited Flintshire,
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nia comprehended the counties of Warwick, Worcester, Salop, Stafford, and Chester.
(7) Montgomery. (8) The principality of Wales. (9) North Wales. (10) This
family of the Williams's derive themselves from Caradoc Hardh, a prince, or antient British
chieftain. (11) Chester. (12) London. (13) The principal river at Oxford.

Tho' snatch'd, alas ! from our desiring eyes,
Still in my breast thy lov'd memorial lies,
By sacred friendship faithfully inurn'd,
For ever honour'd, and for ever mourn'd.

Advice to a LADY upon the Death of her LOVER.

WHAT, still these mournful plaints,
and flowing eyes ! [fights !
These direful piercing groans, and scalding
This energy of grief's, alas ! in vain,
*Twill never, never bring him back again.
Hark, fair one, but to these seraphick lays !
Your drooping soul I'll from the bed of
sorrow raise.

Behold yon azure roof, whose radiant
light,
With wond'rous glory terminates the sight ;
There dwells a lover of majestick grace,
Beauteous his form, ineffable his face,
Extatrick all his charms, so good, so kind,
You never can address, but will acceptance
find ;
A boundless passion, there you may expand,
Rapid as floods, which shores nor rocks
withstand ;
An object find, for all your vast desire,
Whose soft returns of bliss will fan the fire :
There fix your thoughts, that source of
light adore, [you more,
And sighs and tears shall ne'er afflict
Fill'd with tumultuous joys, you ne'er
conceiv'd before.

A PANEGYRICK on a LOUSE.

In the Stile of MILTON.

O Louse, inhabitant of school-boys coat,
Or who on taylors pericranium
crawl'st,
Luxurious animal ! whose daily food
The richest emanations are of man,
Which from th' imperial seat of reason flow.
Beneath the poet's rectilineal wig,
When to the silent, solitary gloom
Of his aerial mansion he ascends,
Thou rid'st triumphant ; his companion
sole,
His labour's consort, and invention's aid :
For when the peevish muse her help denies,
And dinner hangs dependent on a rhyme,
He, by the pleasing titillation mov'd,
Scratches the wish'd idea from his brain.
Shall he in dedications daub a lord,
Or sing his mistres in the jocund ode,
And vainly to himself ascribe the strain ?
Ungrateful bard ! to thee of right belong
His lordship's virtues and *Aurelia*'s charms,
To thee, his best of patrons, muses, friends.

On bearing Miss —— sing in the Fields.

A LONG these banks, where rural bliss
resides,
In artful course, a bounteous river * glides.

(O ! Middleton, let *Britann* sing thy praise,
Ruin'd yourself, a general good to raise ;
Let thy great deeds for ever be the theme
Of those who taste the comfortable stream :
Then while each bard thy glorious works
rehearse,

Your fame shall live in never dying verse,
While murmuring thro' the richly fertile
ground

Thy generous work re-echo's back the sound.)
Here swains and nymphs on holidays
repair

To breathe the sweets of unpolluted air ;
Here youthful lovers melt the yielding lass
With amorous kisses on the verdant grafts ;
Here *Damon* tunes his pipe, here *Chloe* sings
Enlivening numbers to th' exulting strings.
Charm'd with the rapt'rous notes, the
herds around

In silent wonder hear the heavenly sound ;
Fierce wolves and gentle lambs together
throng [song ;

From distant vales to hear the tuneful
Extatrick raptures usual tears affwage,
And rav'rous *Reynard* hears away his rage.
Not e'en when *Orpheus* sought his comfort

lost

Around the dens of the infernal coast,
Tho' o'er stern *Proserpine* he could prevail,
And triumph'd over furies, death and hell ;
Ev'n he, bright maid, to you could ne'er
compare, [clear :

His notes less pleasing and his sounds less
The muses greater pow'r to *Chloe*'s giv'n,
Here solemn airs can rouse a soul to heav'n.

Thy streams, O Middleton ! the song in-
spire,

Augment her voice and animate the lyre :
The murmuring noise makes louder num-
bers rise, [skies.
And fills with echoing sounds the ambient
W. G.

*Upon the Sight of these Words, writ on a
Grave-stone, As I am, so shalt thou be.*

AND must I then a loathsome carcass
be, [thee ?
Stench and corruption, and abhor'd like
Must worms gorge on this flesh, and then,
alas !

To mould'ring earth this noble fabrick pass ?
No more rejoice at morn's approaching
light,

Confin'd to silence and eternal night ?
Laid in the lonely chamber of a grave,
Despis'd and trod upon by ev'ry slave ?
Soft numbers touch'd upon the dancing
string, [bring ?

No more their tuneful, sprightly pleasures
Nor *Sylvia*, tho' her form with angels vies,
Strike me with raptures thro' my dark'ned
eyes ?

Nor *Cyprus*, nor *Frontiniac* wines, with mirth
Regale my palate, turn'd, alas ! to earth ?

Nor

Nor hear the cheerful voice of friends again,
Nor sense of their indulgent love retain?
Nor pointed wit, in charming converse
shine,

Nor taste the inspirations of the nine?
Unnam'd, unnoted, in thy wretched case,
Expung'd and cancel'd out from human
race:

Then be it so! ——— desires will also
Nor shall I want, altho' I have not these;
No sorrow, sickness, grief, no cruel pain,
Shall in that peaceful state afflict again;
But having lain a while dissolv'd in rest,
I shall awake again amongst the blest.

The following was wrote by a gentleman in town to his friend a student in the country, on his falling in love, after having sometime before severely rally'd him for the same passion.

ODE to PYTHIAS.

AH! what, at last, doth Pythias find
That here's no real joy below?
A truth, you once infor'd so kind,
Could it be thought you did not know?
Daphne* can in her age reflect
Upon the conquests she has made,
And see at last her own neglect.
'Tis, causes her to live a maid.
Youth, by experience, feels the woe,
Reflection would have taught to shun;
If not by this, you could but know,
I lov'd, and was by love undone.

LYSIS.

On the DEATH of Sir WATKIN WILLIAMS WYNNE, Bart.
LONG Britain saw her patriot sons
decrease,
Suck'd in by c—ts, or lost in lifeless ease:
She saw, and mourn'd the danger she was
in; [WYNNE.
Yet mourn'd it less, while comforted by
Unlike those friends he once caref'd with
pride, [try'd;
Who stood when tempted not, who fell when
But like great BEAUFORT, ancient kings
descent, [ment?
(His WATKIN lost who nobly must la-
Sincere of heart, his words not empty
breath,
And uniform his action ev'n to death.
His mind was large, and open like his door,
And next his country stood the needy poor:
No feign'd affection clouds the forehead here,
For interested grief impels the real tear.
Sudden the stroke; surprize it could not be;
So prompt, prepar'd, and vigilant was He;
Who liv'd, who dy'd with Britain's just
applause; [cause.
Since only death could wrest him from her

A CALVINISTICAL REFLECTION.

THO' pure my hands, and free from
guilty stains,
And indissolv'd each social tie remains:
Altho' no husband mourns his injur'd bed,
Nor pines with grief the violated maid:
Altho' I pay each just return I owe,
And, sympathetick, feel another's woe;
With liberal hand sustain the needy poor;
And age and sickness bless my op'ning door:
Tho' each complaint, each bursting sigh

I hear,

Melt for each want, and pity ev'ry tear:
Yet some dark tenet should I disbelieve,
Or dare to doubt what I can ne'er conceive;
Still in the paths of error have I trod,
A foe to virtue, reason, and to God.

S. H.

To this was subjoined the following Note.

If any one think the above sentiment severe or unjust, let him take a view of the conduct of the father and founder of this sect: Let him consider him as persecuting, for a difference in opinion, poor *Servetus*, once his most intimate friend; see him, by his management and interest with the magistrates of *Geneva*, procuring his imprisonment, reducing him, by a long confinement, to disease and misery, and at last, with taunts and reproaches, bringing him to the stake.—Doubtless, *Calvin* must have thought *Servetus* a foe to virtue, reason, and to God.

A REBUS RIDDLE.

By the Author of *Quintilian's Complaint*.
(See Mag. for 1735, p. 40.)

TAKE out a letter from the christ-
cross-row, [two;
Whose name's of greater length than any
To this a short conjunction you must add,
For want of which no speeches could be
made;
With these a letter join, a goose can say,
And out of the word north throw N away;
But in its stead the letter W give,
And that's the town in which I chuse to
live.

On WISHING.

WISHING's the worst of curses,
sure, on earth,
And to all other miseries gives birth:
'Tis that which antedates all human woes,
Disturbs our minds, imbibers sweet repose;
Intoxicates our souls with idle dreams,
Of noblemansions, parks and purling streams:
Sinks us to hell, now lifts us to the sky,
Now vexes, pleases, and we know not why.
Were I as wealthy as a *Soub-Sea* dream,
Wishing's the sole expedient to be lean;
Nay, even like *Croesus* bless'd with countless
store, [poor.
The hectic wishing soon would make me

Tbs

How welcome, my shepherd, how welcome to me, Is

ev'ry occasion of meeting with thee? But when thou art

absent, how joyless am I? Methinks I con-ten-ted could

fit down and die. I rail at the hours that so slowly they

move, Whilst I'm at a distance from all that I love; Then

weeping complain at my ill-natur'd fate, Repine at my

being and curse my fat state.

2.

With trifling amusements I sometimes
beguile [smile :
My cares for a moment and cheerfully
But quickly thy image returns to my soul,
And in my sad bosom new hurricanes roll.
No joy can be lasting when thou art not
here, [cheer ;
Thy presence alone can thy shepherdess
Thy looks, like the sun, chace all vapours
away,
And blest with thy sight I could always be
gay.

3.

How happy am I while upon thee I
gaze? [in thy face?
How pleas'd with the beauty that shines
What charms do I find in your person and
air?
And if you converse, I for ever could hear.

On Miss JENNY H — N.

OFT are our hearts subdu'd by radiant
eyes,
But virtue only can secure the prize ;
Yet with bright beauty's charms we rarely
find
The brighter beauties of a gen'rous mind :
But be it H — n's praise, in both t'excel,
The art of pleasing much, and judging well :
Stranger to envy, and its handmaid pride,
Virtue's her aim, and innocence her guide ;
Whose ear ne'er felt the torture of offence
At praise bestow'd upon another's sense ;
Too just, too perfect in herself, to claim
Her merit from a neighbour's injur'd fame :
She forms her will from heav'n's unerring
laws,

And thence directs her censure or applause ;
An enemy to vice, to worth a friend,
Loth to reprove, but willing to commend :
Exalted virtues ! blest with endless bloom,
To please, and profit ages yet to come ;
For time's worst injury to her must be,
To prove her lower than divinity ;
When all those soft perfections shall decay,
And that sweet heav'n of beauty fade away.
This, and much more, fair H — n, is
your due, [purse,
And with delight the theme I cou'd
But conscious weakness checks th' am-
bitious view ;

For sure, no thoughts, no language, can
express [excess.
Virtue's fair charms, and beauty's sweet
Coul'd but my flowing numbers smoothly
roll [soul,
With that blest harmony, that tunes your
Then should my muse immortalize your
name, [name,
The last sweet sound to fill expiring fame.

The CONFLICT.

GREAT God, thy justice, clemency,
and pow'r,
Makes harden'd sinners tremble and adore :

October, 1749.

The oftner I see you the more I approve
The choice I have made, and am fix'd in
my love ;
For merit like yours still brighter is shown,
And more must be valu'd the more it is
known.

4.

To live in a cottage with thee I would
chuse,
And crowns for thy sake I should gladly
refuse ;
Not all the vast treasures of wealthy Peru
To me would seem precious, if balanc'd
with you.
For all my ambition to thee is confin'd,
And nothing could please me, if thou wert
unkind :
Then faithfully love me, and happier I'll be,
Than plac'd on a throne if to reign with-
out thee.

But I so greatly have thy love abus'd,
Cover'd with shame, behold me self-accus'd :
My conscience flushes in my guilty face,
Nor dare I look for thy all-saving grace ;
Afflictive tumults in my bosom roll,
And crimes atrocious tear my wounded soul.

Strike, strike, O God, avenge thee of
thy foe,
Thy justice sanctifies the dreadful blow :
But on what part, say, shall thy vengeance
come,
Which hurls me headlong to the dusky tomb ;
That will not cause my Saviour's gaping
wound [ground ?
To bleed afresh, and dye th' ensanguin'd
Yet, yet, alas ! who will my troubles ease,
And all these furies of my mind appease ?
Who can my conscience cleanse from ev'ry
stain,

And free my soul from this tormenting pain ?
Who, but my God, who knows my secret
heart, [part ?
Can to my breast these heavenly joys im-
Come then, sweet piety, delightful guest,
And bring these joys to my afflicted breast ;
In thee a gentle, calm retreat I'll find,
For God's in his severest trials kind ;
'Twas he first made my wounded con-
science smart, [heart,
To rectify my thoughts, and mend my
With healing sorrows pierc'd my youthful
breast,

To make me contrite, penitent, and blest.
No longer now I wear those wrangling
chains,
A death diurnal of incessant pains ;
With all the ghastly horrors that appear,
Marks of heav'n's wrath, and guilty mortals
fear,
With sacred rev'rence I his aid implore,
And God all-bounteous does my peace
restore :
By his command my sins shall be forgiv'n,
And this dark view of hell procure me heaven.

THE Monthly Chronologer.

THURSDAY, October 5.

THE parish of St. Clement Danes, at a vestry, agreed, that his majesty's attorney general's opinion should be forthwith taken, in order totally to suppress the notorious bawdy-houses between the church-yard and Temple-Bar, and to prosecute all such houses within the said parish with the utmost vigour; and also to give to such person or persons, on whose evidence the keeper or keepers of such houses shall be convicted, the sum of 5 l. over and above all their costs, charges, and expences about the same. A laudable example! worthy the imitation of the neighbouring parishes, for the good of the publick in general, and for preventing the ruin and untimely end of rash unthinking youth.

FRIDAY, 6.

An ambassador from Tripoli in Barbary, having landed at Portsmouth, arriv'd in town this day.

An eminent factor in the woollen manufacture, near the Royal-Exchange, was taken into custody by one of his majesty's messengers, for being a principal in the clandestine sending of artificers and utensils for the woollen manufacture to Spain, contrary to an act of parliament in that case made and provided in the 3d year of Q. Elizabeth; whereby it is enacted, that eight artificers, or any number above, departing the kingdom at any one time, shall be deem'd guilty of felony, and be punish'd as such. Some others were taken into custody on the same account; and we were assur'd, that advice had been receiv'd of the safe arrival of a ship in Spain, having on board about 60 artificers in the woollen manufacture, and that a great number of gallimancoes and worsted damasks half finish'd were arrived, with a great quantity of utensils belonging to that valuable branch of trade.

MONDAY, 9.

Colonel Hobson, late governor of Cape-Breton, arrived in town, and waited on his majesty, who gave him a most gracious reception. Great civilities pass'd between the new French governor and him at leaving the place. He arrived in 28 days from Nova Scotia, where he had staid near a month to assist the infant colony.

FRIDAY, 13.

From the London Gazette.

The king has been pleased to grant the

dignity of a countess of the kingdom of Great Britain unto the right hon. Hester viscountess Cobham, by the name, stile and title of countess Temple; and the dignity of earl Temple to the heirs male of her body.

The persons taken into custody on account of the woollen-manufacture, were examined, and two persons who had been articled, but refused to go, were examined against them; upon which, the matter being fully proved, they were ordered into closer confinement.

At the sessions at the Old Bailey, several were cast for transportation, but none capitally convicted. Thomas Yelden was try'd for forging and publishing a seaman's letter of attorney, and the jury brought in their verdict special.

A messenger was dispatch'd, a few days ago, to Brabant, to solicit the delivery up of one Bevan, formerly an eminent clothier in Wiltshire, and principal in transporting the artificers, &c. in the woollen manufacture to Spain, who upon the bringing back of the ship, escaped thither.

A pardon pass'd the great seal, granted to George Mackenzie, Esq; late earl of Cromartie, of the high treason, whereof he stands convicted, and all other treasons, &c. by him committed, on or before the 25th of August, 1749, by reason of his being concerned in the late rebellion; with proviso, that if the said George Mackenzie shall not be, and remain in such place as his majesty, his heirs, &c. shall from time to time, by his or their sign manual direct, the said pardon to be void. His majesty also was pleased to grant him the sum of 500 l. per. ann. out of his forfeited estates in Scotland, for the maintenance of his family; and to settle the rest of the money arising by the sale of his said estates upon his children.

A pension of 500 l. per annum was also granted, by the favour of his majesty, to the master of Lovat, son of the late lord Lovat, out of the estate belonging to the late lord.

WEDNESDAY, 18.

His majesty, upon the report made of the 29 malefactors condemned last sessions at the Old Bailey (see p. 431.) having been pleased to reprieve Mooney, Donnavan and Crawford for transportation, and to reprieve Wilson (one of the rioters in the Strand, who was afterwards pardoned) the night before the execution, the other 15 suffered death this day at Tyburn. And as there were some circumstan-

ces remarkable in this execution, we shall be a little more particular than usual. About nine in the morning the criminals were put into the carts. Mr. Sheriff Janssen, holding his white wand, and on horseback, attended the execution, accompanied by his proper officers. At Holbourn-bars Mr. Sheriff dismiss'd, very civilly, the party of foot-guards, who otherwise wou'd have march'd to Tyburn. The multitude of spectators was infinite. Tho' a rescue had been threaten'd by many (on account of Wilson and Penlez, the two ill-fated young rioters, both of whom were expected to suffer) there yet was not the least disturbance, except during a moment at the gallows, where a vast body of sailors, some of whom were arm'd with cutlasses, and all with bludgeons, began to be very clamorous, as the unhappy sufferers were going to be turn'd off; which Mr. Sheriff perceiving, he rode up to them, and enquired, in the mildest terms, the reason of their tumult. Being answered, that they only wanted to save the bodies of their brethren from the surgeons, and the sheriff promising that the latter shou'd not have them; the sailors thank'd the above magistrate; wish'd every blessing to attend him; and assur'd him that they had no design to interrupt him in the execution of his office. The criminals seem'd all very penitent, and were turn'd off about twelve.—'Tis hop'd that the remarkable example, set by that magistrate (from whom every reformation, in his power, is expected) in executing (agreeable to our constitution, and antient custom,) his office, without a military aid, will be productive of the most happy effects, in a multitude of other instances; and prevent the soldiers from being call'd in, to quell every little disorder.

It was generally expected and desir'd, that both the young rioters might be pardon'd, and great interest was made for that purpose by several gentlemen of figure and fortune; and among other representations, was one sign'd by 300 of the principal inhabitants of St. Clement Danes, &c.

About this time the assizes ended at Ely, for that isle, held by Mr. Counsellor Pont, recorder of Cambridge, chief justice of the isle of Ely; when, which is something extraordinary, the six following criminals receiv'd sentence of death, viz. John Juckers, alias Vickers, for the murder of his wife; Amy Hutchinson, not above 17 years of age, for poisoning her husband; Richard Sturges and Henry Cox for horse-stealing; Robert Brown for sheep-stealing; and John Beachum for breaking open a house at Manca in the isle, and stealing a gun, &c. The 4 last were reprieved before the judge left Ely; and Juckers alias Vickers, and Amy Hutchinson,

were ordered for execution, the last of which to be burnt alive at a stake.

FRIDAY, 20.

Several persons concerned in transporting the woollen manufacturers to Spain were re-examined, when two of them were admitted to bail, but the principal persons were ordered to be continued in close custody. At the same time a person concerned in the above transaction, and who had been some time out upon bail, was ordered into close custody of a messenger.

SUNDAY, 22.

The birth-day of her royal highness the princess of Orange, his majesty's eldest daughter, was celebrated, who then enter'd into the 41st year of her age.

The distemper amongst the horned cattle has again appear'd near this metropolis.

MONDAY, 30.

The lord-mayor's-day falling on a Sunday, Sir Samuel Pennant, knight, the new lord-mayor, was this day sworn in at Westminster with the usual solemnity. This being also his majesty's birth-day, it was celebrated with the accustom'd rejoicings, his majesty then entering into the 67th year of his age.

A grant has pass'd the great seal, wherein his majesty is pleased to re-incorporate singular, all the freemen of the art of butchers of the city of London, and all others who now use or exercise, or shall hereafter use and exercise the art within the said city, the liberties and suburbs thereof, or in any place within two miles from the said city; by the name of the master, wardens and commonalty of the art or mystery of butchers of the city of London.

MARRIAGES and BIRTHS.

Sept. 30. M R. Anderson, of the South-Sea-House, to Mrs. Townsend, of Red-Lion-Street, Clerkenwell.

Capt. Plummer, of the first reg. of foot-guards, to Miss Shackerly, of Red-Lion-Street, Holbourn.

Oct. 4. Charles Pratt, of the Inner Temple, Esq; to Miss Jeffrys, of Bedford-Row.

Hon. Sir Arthur Forbes, Bart. to the lady Elrick.

6. Rev. Dr. Mortlock Petticard, of Putney, to Miss Sandwell.

Mr. Barnard, son of Mr. Thomas Barnard, formerly an eminent linen-draper, in Fenchurch-Street, to Miss Hanbury, a 10,000 l. fortune.

8. Edmund Burton, Esq; counsellor at law, to Mrs. Bedwell, of Petty-France.

Hon. William Stourton, Esq; to the Hon. Miss Howard, niece to the duke of Norfolk, a 40,000 l. fortune.

13. Rev. Mr. Walcott, rector of Marlton in Worcestershire, to Miss Lawson, of Lambeth. P p p 4 Thomas

Thomas Cockram, Esq; of a large estate in Cheshire, to Miss Fanny Spencer of Derby.

17. Rev. Mr. George Cooke, rector of Cliff-St. Mary's, Devon, to Mrs. Sarah Wyatt, a 16,000l. fortune.

19. Mr. John Darker, jun. hop-merchant and oilman, of St. John's Street, to Miss Parker, of Retford in Nottinghamshire.

24. Rev. Mr. Samuel Brewer, a dissenting minister at Stepney, to Miss Woolmer of Shadwell.

28. Mr. John Keeling, brewer, of Clerkenwell, to Miss Reynolds of the same place.

Sept. 24. The lady of Capt. John Dalrymple, of Stair, Esq; deliver'd of a son and heir.

30. The lady of Velters Cornwall, Esq; knight of the shire for the county of Hereford, of a son.

The lady of the Hon. Mr. Finch, of a daughter.

The lady of Missing Price, Esq; of a daughter.

Oct. 13. The lady of Sir Matthew Spencer, Bart. of a son.

DEATHS.

WE mention'd the death of Sir Watkin Williams Wynne, bart. in our last, p.433. The manner of his death has been since related thus: 'That he was riding out with some neighbouring gentlemen, to look for a hare; and that while he was going a footpace, one of the horse's legs, happening to slip into a rabbit-hole, he was thrown from his seat, and pitching with his head upon a stone, had the misfortune to fracture his skull: He lived for several hours, but was never able to speak afterwards. He was born Feb. 19, 1692, and was steward of his majesty's lordships of Bromfield and Yale in Denbighshire, which county he represented in several successive parliaments, as he did in the present. He married first Anna Josephina, daughter and coheiress to Edward Vaughan, of Llwydiart and Llangedwynne in the county of Montgomery and Denbigh, Esq; who died March 1748, leaving him no issue. In July, 1748, he married Miss Fanny Shackerly, at the recommendation and request of his then lately deceased lady, by whom he had issue one son, Charles Watkin Williams Wynne, born the 8th of April last, who succeeds his father in dignity and estate.

As a most excellent character has been drawn of the deceased gentleman, we think proper to give it our readers.—In his publick character, he was resolute, and immovable. In his private character, he was generous, and of exceeding good-nature. He loved his country with a sincerity, which seemed to distinguish him from all mankind. His morals were untaunted. He had an utter detestation to vice,

His manners, like his countenance, were open and undisguised. He was affable by nature. He knew how to condescend without meanness. He was munificent without ostentation. His behaviour was so amiable, as never to create a personal enemy. He was ever honoured, where he was not beloved. In domestick life, he was the kindest relation and the truest friend. His house was a noble scene of regular, yet almost boundless, hospitality. His piety towards his Creator was remarkable in his constant attendance on the service of the church. He revered religion. He respected the clergy. He feared God. The whole tenour of his conduct was one continued series of virtue. So prepared, he had little reason to be afraid of a sudden death. Every day of his life was a preparation for heaven. The loss of him will be a lasting calamity to his country. (See p. 473, 475.)

Sept. 13. Mr. Thomas Marshall, an eminent Italian merchant.

16. George Mackenzie, Esq; of Belmucke in Scotland: He was attainted for being concerned in the rebellion in 1715; but for some good services in the last rebellion, he obtained a suspension of prosecution, and lived peaceably from that time.

28. John Toll, of Spittlefields, Esq; who left his housekeeper above 10,000l. and 1000l. to the London Infirmary.

Father du Halde, the jesuit, in France, well known for his history of China.

Oct. 2. Mr. Hercules Simpson, an eminent Hamburg merchant.

Hon. Alicia Wentworth, relict of the Hon. Thomas Wentworth, of Wentworth, in Yorkshire, Esq; and mother of the most Hon. the marquess of Rockingham: She was granddaughter, by the mother's side, of the learned Sir Robert Cotton, Bart. founder of the Cottonian library.

Rev. Mr. Traherne, minister of White-chapel church.

3. Rt. Rev. Dr. Samuel Lisle, lord bishop of Norwich, to which see he was translated from that of St. Asaph, in 1747.

Col. Cockayne, col. of a regiment of foot, and judge-advocate of the forces in the late war in Flanders.

6. Mr. James Vincent, joint organist of the Temple church with Mr. Stanley, also organist of St. Luke's in Old-Street.

Rev. Mr. Wakefield, prebendary of Rippon, and rector of Lesse near Thirsk, in Yorkshire.

Miss Slater, sister to Mr. deputy Slater, suddenly: She was to have been married in a few days to the Rev. Dr. Pickering, vicar of St. Sepulchre's.

11. Mr. Rogers, late a master-builder and surveyor, in Bond-Street.

Edmund

12. Edmund Russel, Esq; one of the pages of honour to the late Q. Anne.

13. Mr. John Sowerby, a gentleman well skilled in the mathematicks.

14. Mr. Richard Shergold, an eminent Exchange-broker.

15. Dr. Cockran, an eminent and experienced physician at Edinburgh.

16. Rev. Dr. Hudson, many years rector of Stanmore in Middlesex.

17. Mrs. Probyn, widow of the late lord chief baron Probyn.

18. Mr. Thomas Scott, the greatest brick-maker in England.

19. John Sheen, Esq; yeoman of the wine-cellar to his present majesty, and one of the patentee messengers to the lords of the treasury : He was upwards of 40 years domestick of the late earl of Wilmington.

20. Sir George Kimberlin, at his seat in St. Jonston's, near Derry, in Ireland.

21. Sir Matthew Skinner, Knt. recorder of Oxford, chief justice of Chester, and premier serjeant.

22. Sir Charles Castleton, of St. Edmundsbury in Suffolk, Bart. succeeded by his brother, the Rev. Mr. John Castleton, of Gorlston in the same county, now Sir John Castleton, Bart.

General Bowles, at Bath.

23. George Newland, L. L. D. professor of geometry in Gresham-College, and member of parliament for Gatton in Surrey.

Ecclesiastical PREFERMENTS.

M R. Crisp, presented to the vicarage of Henton-Bridge in Cambridge-shire.—Dr. Terrick, preacher of the Rolls-Chapel and prebendary of Windsor, appointed by his majesty canon residentiary of St. Paul's, in the room of the late Dr. Baker.—Mr. Peter Simon, presented to the vicarage of Welton in Yorkshire.—Mr. King, chaplain to the lord-mayor, chosen rector of St. Michael, Cornhill, by the court of assistants of the drapers-company. There were 7 candidates, who were reduc'd to 2, and Mr. King carried it by 21 against 6. Richard Newcome, D. D. made a prebendary of Windsor in the room of Dr. Terrick.—Dr. Samuel Nichols, presented to the vicarage of Northall in Middlesex, vacant by the death of the bishop of Norwich.—Dr. Thomas Hayter, made bishop of Norwich, in the room of the late bishop Lisle.—Mr. Lord, presented to the living of Northiam in Sussex.—Anthony Weatherhead, M. A. to the vicarage of Winterton in Lincolnshire.

PROMOTIONS Civil and Military.

J OHN Colson, Esq; made a cornet in the first reg. of foot-guards.—Hon. Col. Stewart, late major of marines, made lieut. col. of Whyniard's reg. of foot in

Ireland.—Mr. Henry Rogers, son of the late capt. Rogers, made a lieut. in the said regiment.—The King has been pleased to grant unto Henry Arthur, earl of Powis, the dignity of a baron of the kingdom of Great-Britain, by the name, style and title of baron Herbert, of Cherbury and Ludlow; to hold the same to him and the heirs male of his body; and in default of such issue, to Richard Herbert, Esq; (brother to the said earl of Powis) and the heirs male of his body; and in default of such issue, to Francis Herbert, of Ludlow, in the county of Salop, Esq; and the heirs male of his body.—The king has been pleased to appoint Arthur Villettes, Esq; to be his majesty's minister to the Swiss cantons.—The King has been pleased to constitute and appoint Charles Hay, Esq; commonly called lord Charles Hay; George Bo-cawen, Esq; and the right Hon. Francis earl of Effingham, to be his majesty's aids de camp.—Charles Buckland, Esq; made lieut. in the royal reg. of North British fuzileers.—Hon. William Noel, Esq; member for Westloe, made chief justice of Chester, in the room of serjeant Skinner, deceased.—Rt. hon. George Bub Dodington, Esq; late treasurer of the navy, made treasurer of the chamber to his royal highness the prince of Wales.

Persons declar'd BANKRUPTS.

E D M U N D Hanley, Francis Sherlock and John Carr, of Moor-Street, St. Anne's, Soho, victuallers, dealers and partners.—George Harris, of the parish of St. Philip and Jacob, in Gloucestershire, drugget-maker, serge-maker, and stuff-maker.—Edward Alford, of Mere, Wilts, blacksmith.—William Buckle, of Norwich, worsted-weaver.—Jacob May, of Pelham-Street, Spittlefields, Scarlet-Dyer.—William Taylor, of Padstow, in Cornwall, taylor.—James Hamilton, late of London, merchant.—Richard Giles, of Plymouth, shopkeeper.—Richard Amies, of Bowldon, Salop, dealer in timber.—Peter Rock, of Penryn, in Cornwall, merchant.—Sam. Willis, of Maze Pond, Southwark, corn-factor.—William Roberts, of Poplar, Stepney, Ship-Caulker.—Thomas Hadfield, the younger, now or late of Ipswich, merchant.—John Ball, late of Bath, mealman.—Samuel Jeake, of Rye in Sussex, merchant.—Joseph Cohen of Plymouth, shopkeeper.—Aaron Hart, of Woolpack-alley in Houndsditch, jeweller.—John Spencer, of Pancras, Middlesex, Victualler.—George Seddon, of Deptford, innholder.—Henry Boyton, of St. Mary Magdalene Bermondsey, mariner.—John Riviere, of Church-street, in the parish of Christ-church, Middlesex, weaver.—Hodgson Bailes, late of Cruched Friers, Victualler; but now of Mark-Lane, Chapman.

PRICES of STOCKS in OCTOBER, BILL of MORTALITY, &c.

BANK		INDIA	South Sea	South Sea	4 per Cent.	1 per Cent.	Bank An.	3 per Cent.	Bonds	E. Cir.	Wind at	Weather	Bill of Mortality from
Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	Stock.	1746.	1747.	1748.	B. Annu.	prem.	L.	s. d.	London.	Sept. 26. to Oct. 24.
Sunday		190 2	190 1	163 11 5 1	107 2	106 3 1	107	107 1	102	796 a	78		
140 1 2	140 1 2	190	116 4 16	107 3 2	107	105 2	107	101 2	102	786 a	77		
140 1 2	140 1 2	190	115 2	107 3 2	107	105 2	107	101 2	102	785 a	79		
140 1 2	140 1 2	190 2 3	107 2 2	107 3 2	107	106 1 4	107	102 1	102	795 a	78		
140 1 2	140 1 2	115 1 8	106 8	107 3 2	107	106 1 4	107	102 1	102	786 a	80		
Sunday				107 3 2	107	106 1 4	107	102 1	102	795 a	80		
9	140 1 2	190 4 2	115 2	107	107 3 2	107	102 1	102	795 a	80			
10	140 1 2	190 4 2	115 2	107	107 3 2	107	102 1	102	795 a	80			
21	140 1 2	190 4 2	108 2	107	105 2	106 2	106 2	102 1	102	795 a	80		
12	137 2 3 8	190 4 2	107 1 6 7	107 1 6 7	105 2	105 2	105 2	102 1	102	795 a	81		
13	138 2 4	190 4 2	115 2	106	106 2	106 2	106 2	102 1	102	805 a	81		
14				106 2	106 2	106 2	106 2	102 1	102	815 a	82		
15	Sunday			106 2	106 2	106 2	106 2	102 1	102	815 a	80		
16	138 2 4	190 4 2	115 2	106 2	106 2	106 2	106 2	102 1	102	805 a	79		
17	138 2 4	190 2	115 2	106 2	106 2	106 2	106 2	102 1	102	805 a	79		
18	138 2 4	190	115 2	106 2	106 2	106 2	106 2	102 1	102	805 a	79		
19	138 2 4	190 2	108 2	106 2	106 2	106 2	106 2	102 1	102	795 a	77		
20	138 2 4	190 2	108 2	106 2	106 2	106 2	106 2	102 1	102	775 a	78		
21	138 2 4	190 2	115	106 2	106 2	106 2	106 2	102 1	102	785 a	78		
22	Sunday			106 2	106 2	106 2	106 2	102 1	102	785 a	78		
23	138 2 4	190 2	115 2	106 2	106 2	106 2	106 2	102 1	102	775 a	78		
24	138 2 4	191	115 2	106 2	106 2	106 2	106 2	101 2	101	775 a	78		
25	138 2 4	190 2	115 2	106 2	106 2	106 2	106 2	102 1	102	775 a	78		
26	138 2 4	190 2	106 2	104 2	104 2	104 2	104 2	102 1	102	775 a	78		
27	138 2 4	190 2	106 2	104 2	104 2	104 2	104 2	102 1	102	775 a	78		
28	137 2 4	190	106 2	104 2	104 2	104 2	104 2	102 1	102	775 a	79		
29	Sunday			104 2	104 2	104 2	104 2	102 1	102	775 a	79		
30	138 2	190	106 2	104 2	104 2	104 2	104 2	102 1	102	775 a	79		
31	138 2	190 2	106 2	104 2	104 2	104 2	104 2	102 1	102	775 a	79		

Weekly OB. 3 — 494
 10 — 538
 10 — 473
 24 — 490
 1995
 Wheaten Peck Loaf 16-9d.
 Wheat 26d. to 28d. per Quar.

THE magistrates of Amsterdam have issued a placard, that no master of alehouse or tavern, or other house of that kind, shall receive company, or supply them with liquor, after nine o'clock at night, under the penalty of 25 guilders; and that no person shall keep a house for people to assemble in purposely for singing, under pain of paying 100 guilders for the first offence, if on a week day, and 300 if on a Sunday, with the addition of corporal punishment for the second offence.

The surmise mentioned in our last, of the Dutch colony in Batavia having revolted, proceeded, it seems, from baron Imhoff the governor's marching with an army at the desire of the queen of Bantam, against her husband the king, whom he deposed because of his being mad, which seems to be a disease in his family, after they attain to a certain age.

The current coin of all sorts in the Austrian Netherlands having been very much diminished during the war, by clipping, filing and washing, a large quantity of new money of several denominations, has been lately coined at Antwerp, by order of the empress-queen; and on the 1st inst. N. S. a placard was published for regulating the current value of all the coin now passing in the country, both old and new; but as the possessors think they will be losers by this regulation, it has put a stop to all business, and not only the states of the several provinces, but the magistracy of the principal cities, have sent deputies to Brussels to remonstrate against it, and solicit its being recalled.

From Spain we hear, that the ministers are taking all possible methods to raise a spirit of industry among the people of that kingdom, and to encourage them to improve their lands by husbandry; at the same time they have granted charters for establishing manufactures of fine woollen cloth and stuffs, and workmen and utensils are expected from foreign countries for carrying on the same. And that on the 26th ult. the chevalier d'Ossorio, envoy extraordinary from the king of Sardinia, had a particular audience of his catholick majesty, at which he presented a letter from the king his master, containing a demand of the Infanta Donna Maria Antoinetta in marriage for his son the duke of Savoy, as to which his catholick majesty returned a favourable answer.

Stockholm, Sept. 30. The Russian minister has just delivered to our court a very extraordinary memorial, in substance as follows: "That the empress of Russia being determined to maintain the form of

government in the manner it is at present established in Sweden, and of which her Imperial majesty is guaranty, she must cause her troops to enter Finland, lest on the death of the reigning king any motions should be made contrary thereto: That those are to continue there on the footing of friends; that they are to observe an exact discipline, and live entirely at their own expence, till such time as the new king is proclaimed, and has made assurance by oath that he will maintain the present form of the government, and observe its treaties, particularly that of Neustadt, &c. That those who act not in a friendly manner to the said troops, are to be treated themselves as rebels: But if, on the contrary, they conform to the desire with which her Imperial majesty is animated for the good of the Swedish nation, she promises to continue her favour and protection to them; and moreover engages, besides her own guaranty, to procure also the guaranty of some other powers."

Our ministers have answered to the following effect: "That the prince successor has already given publick and sufficient assurances, that his royal highness will not swerve or depart from his agreements, or ever undertake any thing to the least prejudice of the rights and liberties of the kingdom: But that, if notwithstanding all these solemn assurances, the empress of Russia persists, on any pretence whatever, in the intention of making her troops pass the frontiers of Finland, the king cannot otherwise regard such a step than as an act of hostility, and an open rupture; and that, in such case, his majesty thinks himself justly authorized to employ, for his defence, the means which is in his power, &c."

In the month of August last there was a great change in the court of the Grand Signor: The then Muphti was deposed and banished to a town in Asia, with orders to repair to Mecca at the proper season; and his brother, who was chief judge of Natolia, is dismissed, and banished to Synope, on the Black-Sea. A new Muphti has been made, who is a creature of the prime Vizier's; and several other changes have been made, all in favour of his dependents. Whether this will produce any change in the conduct of that court with regard to the affairs of Europe, is not yet known; but the prime Vizier has lately made a declaration in very haughty terms to the Russian minister, that if the latter should attack Sweden, the Porte will think themselves obliged to assist their ally.

DIVINITY and CONTROVERSY.

3. A NEW Essay with Relation to the Doctrine of the Trinity, pr. 6d. *Fuller, jun.*

4. The Gift of the Holy Ghost to the Apostles and First Christians, a Demonstration of the Resurrection of Jesus, pr. 1s. *Rivington.*

5. * Free and candid Disquisitions relating to the Church of *England*, and the Means of advancing Religion therein. The 2d Edition, improv'd, pr. 4s. 6d. *Millar.* (See p. 417, 46c.)

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POETRY.

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11. The Theory of Jupiter's Satellites, with the Construction and Use of the Tables for computing their Eclipses. By *J. Hodgson, F. R. S.* pr. 5s. in Boards. *Mount.*

12. The Book-Keeper's Guide: Wherein the Theory and Practice of the Art is clearly explained, and rendered easy and familiar. In four Parts. By *Tb. Crosby*, pr. 2s. 6d. *few'd. Hedges.*

13. * The Royal Gauger. The third Edition, greatly improved. By *Cb. Leadbeter, pr. 7s. 6d. Wicksteed.*

14. The Philosophical Transactions, Numb. 486. For the Months of Feb. and March, pr. 2s. 6d. *C. Davis.* (See p. 169.)

MISCELLANEOUS.

15. A Letter from Sir *R. Cox, Bart.* to *T. Prior, Esq;* shewing a sure Method to establish the Linen Manufacture, pr. 1s. *Cooper.*

16. The Petticoat Pensioners. By *S. F. pr. 1s. 6d. few'd. Horner.*

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21. An authentick Account of *Paul Wells, Gent.* who was executed at *Oxford*, Sept. 1, 1749, for Forgery; notwithstanding the interest used to get him a Pardon. With an Account of his Crime, and Behaviour from the Time of receiving Sentence, to his Execution. Also the Reasons which prevented him from receiving his Majesty's Clemency. By a Gentleman of C. C. C. *Oxon.* pr. 6d. *Baldwin, jun.*

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33. A Sermon before the Duke of Newcastle, and the University of Cambridge, July 2, 1749. By *John Green, D. D.* pr. 6d. *Batburst.*

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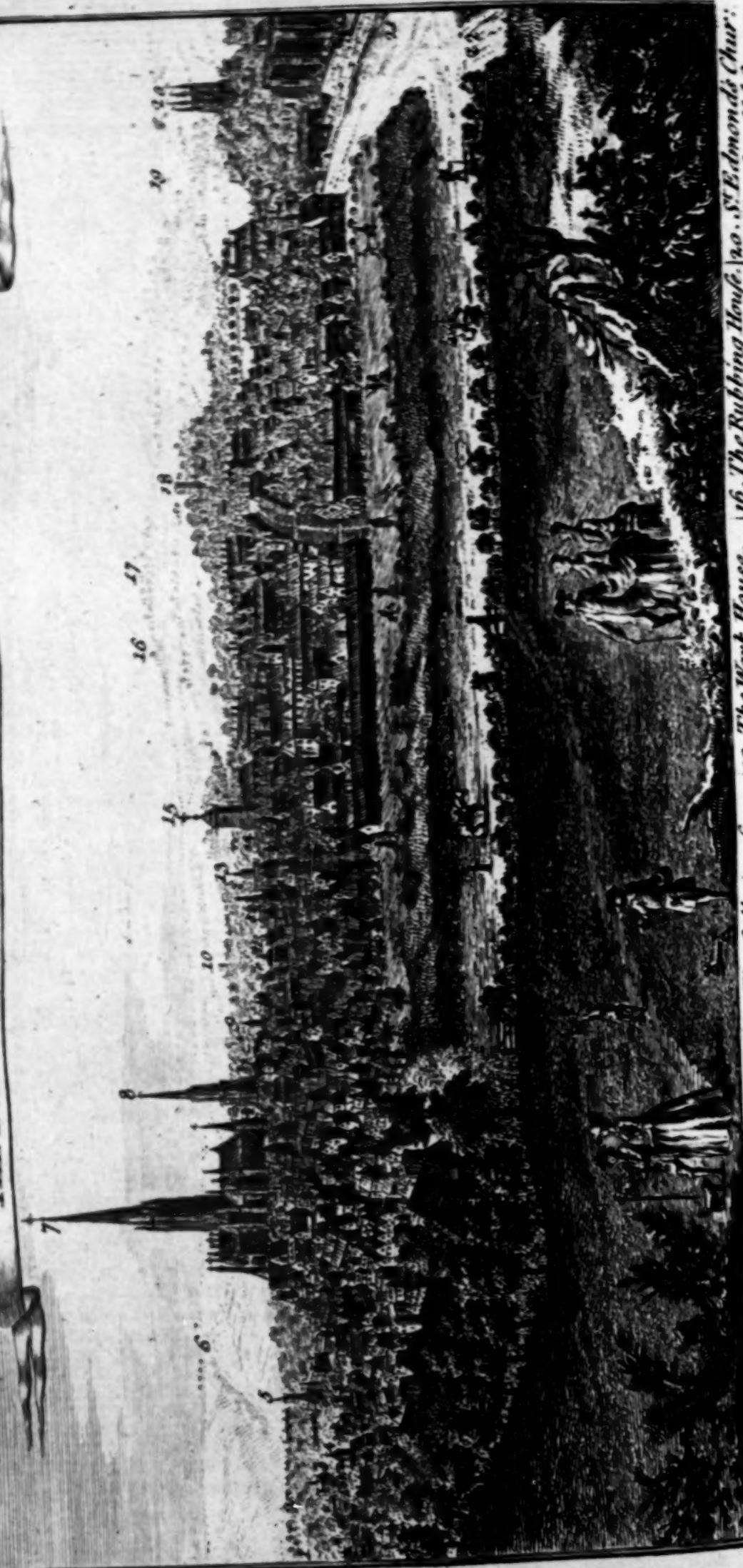
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3. School of the Hospital.	7. The Great Street.	11. The County Gaol.	18. The Rubbing House.	18. London Road.
4. Hospital.	8. The Hospital.	14. St Edmund's Church.	19. The Work House.	19. The Work House.
		15. The County Gaol.		20. St Edmund's Chur: